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<b>Reference</b>	IOR/L/PS/12/2124
<b>Title</b>	Coll 6/57 'U.S.A.: Saudi Relations with U.S.A.'
<b>Date(s)</b>	9 May 1931-15 Jan 1947 (CE, Gregorian)
<b>Written in</b>	English in Latin
<b>Extent and Format</b>	1 file (64 folios)
<b>Holding Institution</b>	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
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#### About this record

This file concerns relations between Saudi Arabia and the United States, and features the following principal correspondents: His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to Jedda (Albert Spencer Calvert); His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to Washington (Ronald Ian Campbell); His Majesty's Minister at Jedda (Sir Reader William Bullard, and later, Stanley R Jordan); the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; the Secretary of State for India; the United States Consul, Dhahran; Isaiah Berlin (writing from the British Embassy, Washington); officials of the Foreign Office and the Government of India's External Affairs Department.

The correspondence includes discussion of the following:

- The United States Government's recognition of King Ibn Saud [ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz bin ʿAbd al-Raḥmān bin Fayṣal Āl Saʿūd] in 1931.
- The conclusion of a provisional agreement between the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, regarding diplomatic and consular representation, juridical protection, commerce and navigation, dated 7 November 1933.
- Details of the visit of Colonel Harold Hoskins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, to Saudi Arabia in August 1943.
- Details of the visit of Emir Feisal [Fayṣal bin ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz Āl Saʿūd], Saudi Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his brother Khalid [Khalid ibn ʿAbdul ʿAziz Āl Saʿūd], to the United States in September-October 1943.
- The United States Government's request to establish consular representation in Saudi Arabia, which the British Government advises Ibn Saud to accept.

- The reflections of Foreign Office officials on the United States' possible economic and strategic interests in Saudi Arabia.

- Ibn Saud's acceptance of the appointment of a United States Consul at Dhahran in 1944.

In addition to correspondence, the file includes a copy of the aforementioned Saudi-United States provisional agreement, plus a number of extracts from various United States newspapers and news agencies.

The file includes a divider which gives a list of correspondence references contained in the file by year. This is placed at the back of the correspondence.



Previous File: *LZ 3032/31 (Inc)* No. *65*  
 Next File: IOR: *L/PS/12/2124* File *57*

**POLITICAL (EXTERNAL) DEPARTMENT.  
COLLECTION.**

GENERAL HEADING { *Arabia.*

*U. S. A.*

SUB-HEAD { *Saudi Relations with U.S.A.*

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

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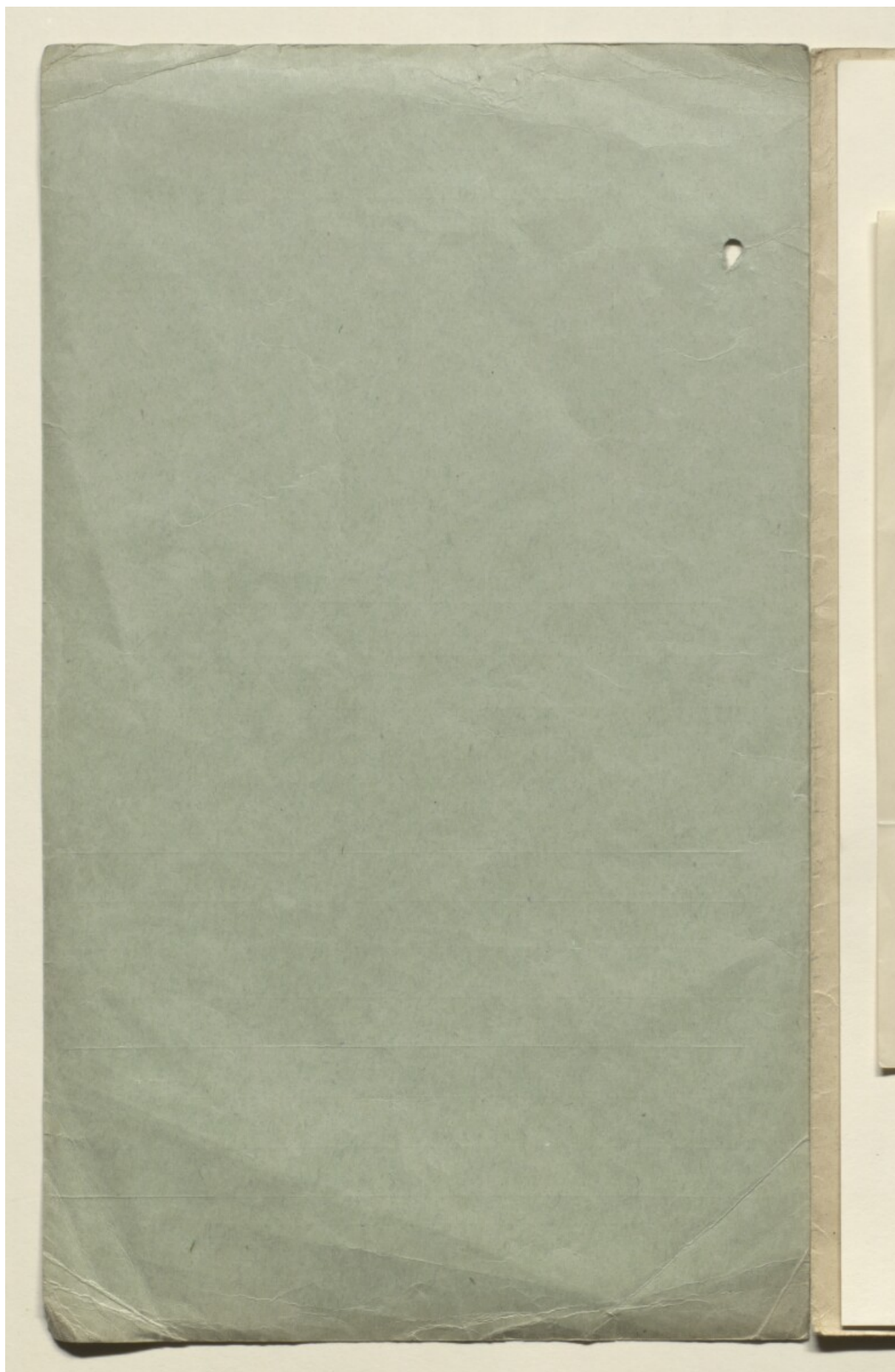
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This File contains the following papers:—

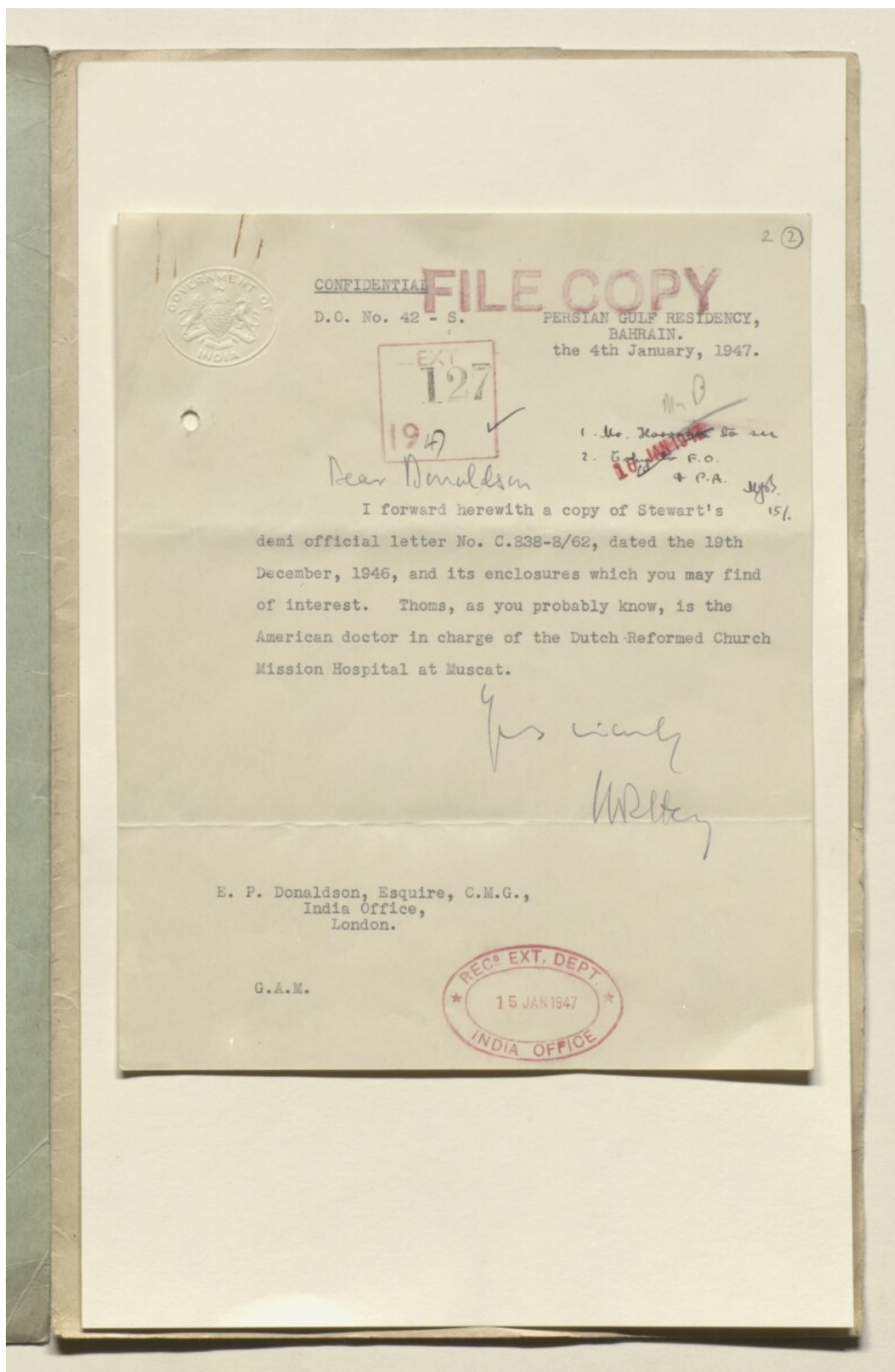
YEAR.	
<i>1931</i> . <i>PZ</i> <i>3032</i> ✓	<i>1934</i> . <i>PZ</i> <i>540</i> ✓
<i>1937</i> . <i>PZ</i> <i>1000</i>	
<i>1943</i> . <i>Ext</i> <i>5793</i> ✓	<i>copy</i> <i>4847</i> ✓ <i>6358</i> ✓
<i>1944</i> . <i>EXT</i> <i>197</i> ✓	<i>382</i> ✓ <i>420</i> ✓ <i>753</i> ✓ <i>899</i> ✓ <i>914</i> ✓ <i>989</i> ✓ <i>1070</i> ✓
<i>1944</i> . <i>Ext</i> <i>1141</i> ✓	<i>1172</i> ✓ <i>1395</i> ✓ <i>1439</i> ✓ <i>1473</i> ✓ <i>1478</i> ✓ <i>1736</i> ✓ <i>1766</i> ✓ <i>1834</i> ✓
<i>1944</i> . <i>Ext</i> <i>1939</i> ✓	
<i>1947</i> . <i>Ext</i> <i>127</i> ✓	
<i>19</i> . <i>P.</i>	
<i>19</i> . <i>P.</i>	

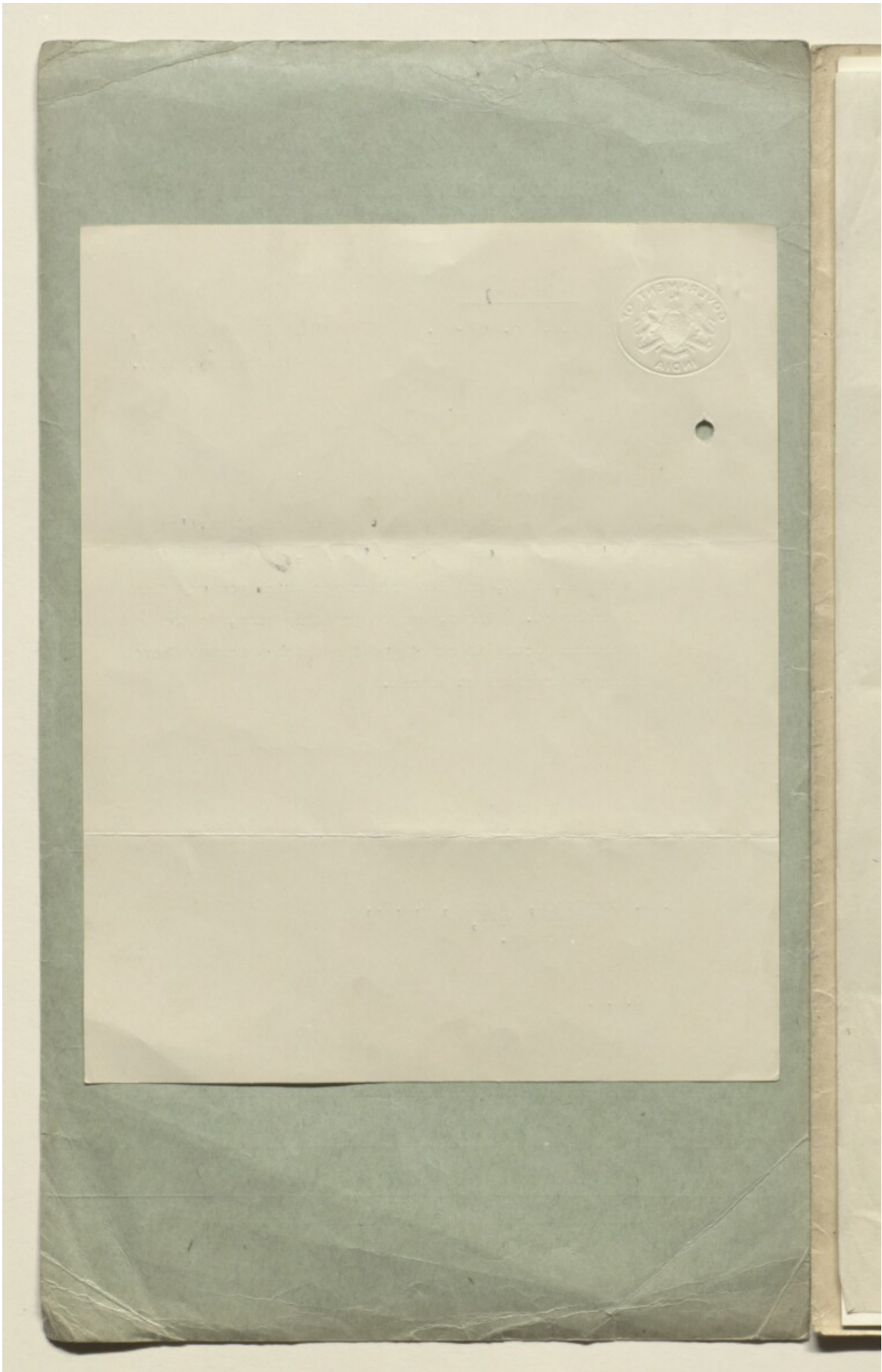
Papers may be removed from or placed within this File only by the Political Registry.

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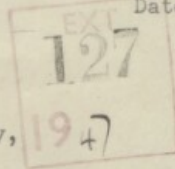


No. C.838-8/62.

POLITICAL AGENCY, MUSCAT.

Dated the 19th December, 1946.

Dear Colonel Hay,



I enclose for your information a copy of a letter addressed by the American Consul at Dhahran to the Sultan, together with a copy of its enclosure.

2. The Sultan seemed upset to discover that Thoms had allowed himself to act as a medium for correspondence between one of the Sheikhs of the interior and a foreign Consul, but contented himself by saying he proposed to warn Thoms not to repeat such an indiscretion.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. A. C. Stewart.

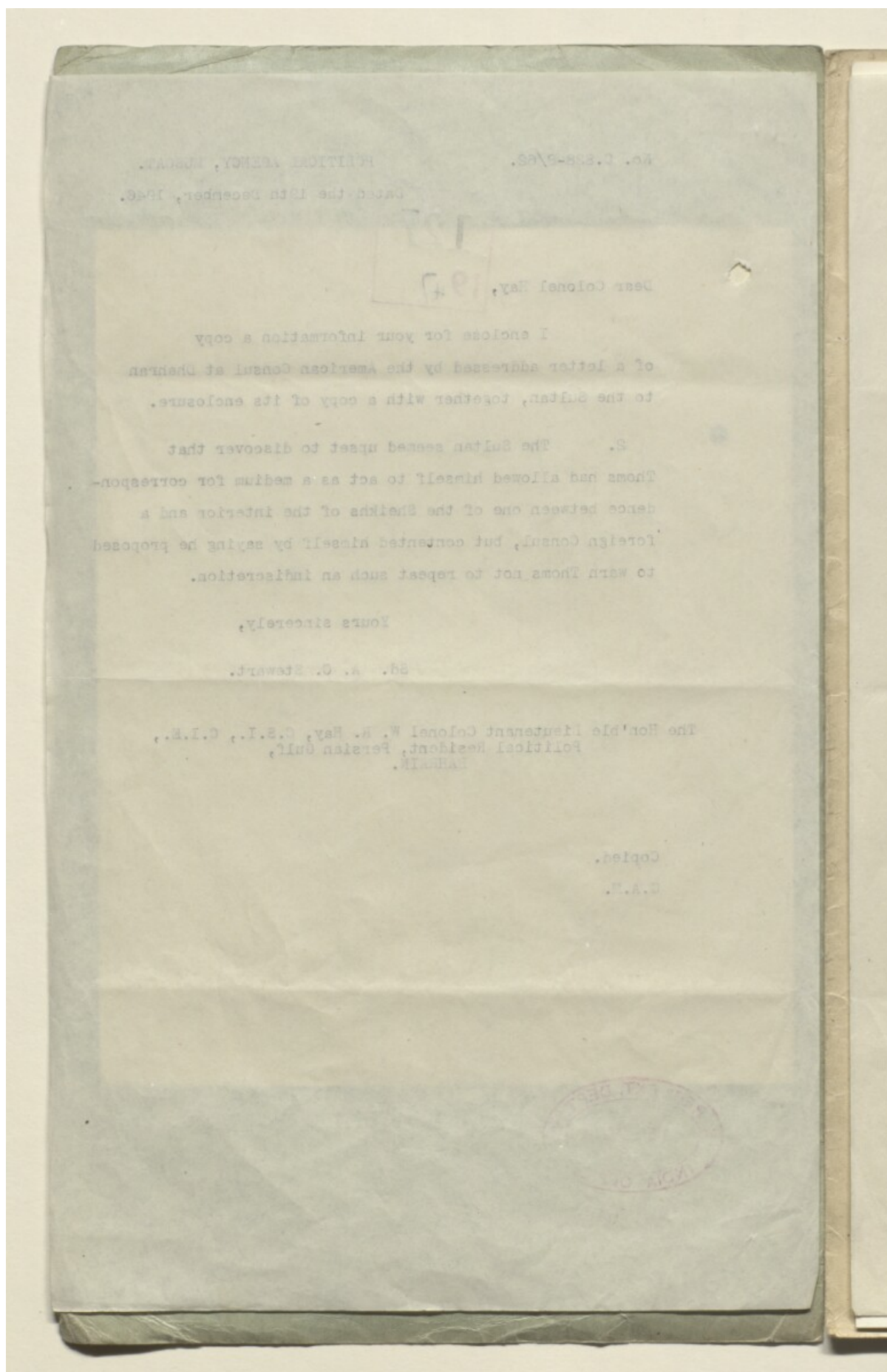
The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Hay, C.S.I., C.I.E.,  
Political Resident, Persian Gulf,  
BAHRAIN.

Copied.

G.A.M.











700/WEB/ah.

127  
The Foreign Service  
of the  
United States of America.  
Department of State.

4  
4  
AMERICAN CONSULATE,  
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, November 15,  
1946.

His Highness Said bin Taimur,  
Sultan of Muscat and Oman,  
Muscat.

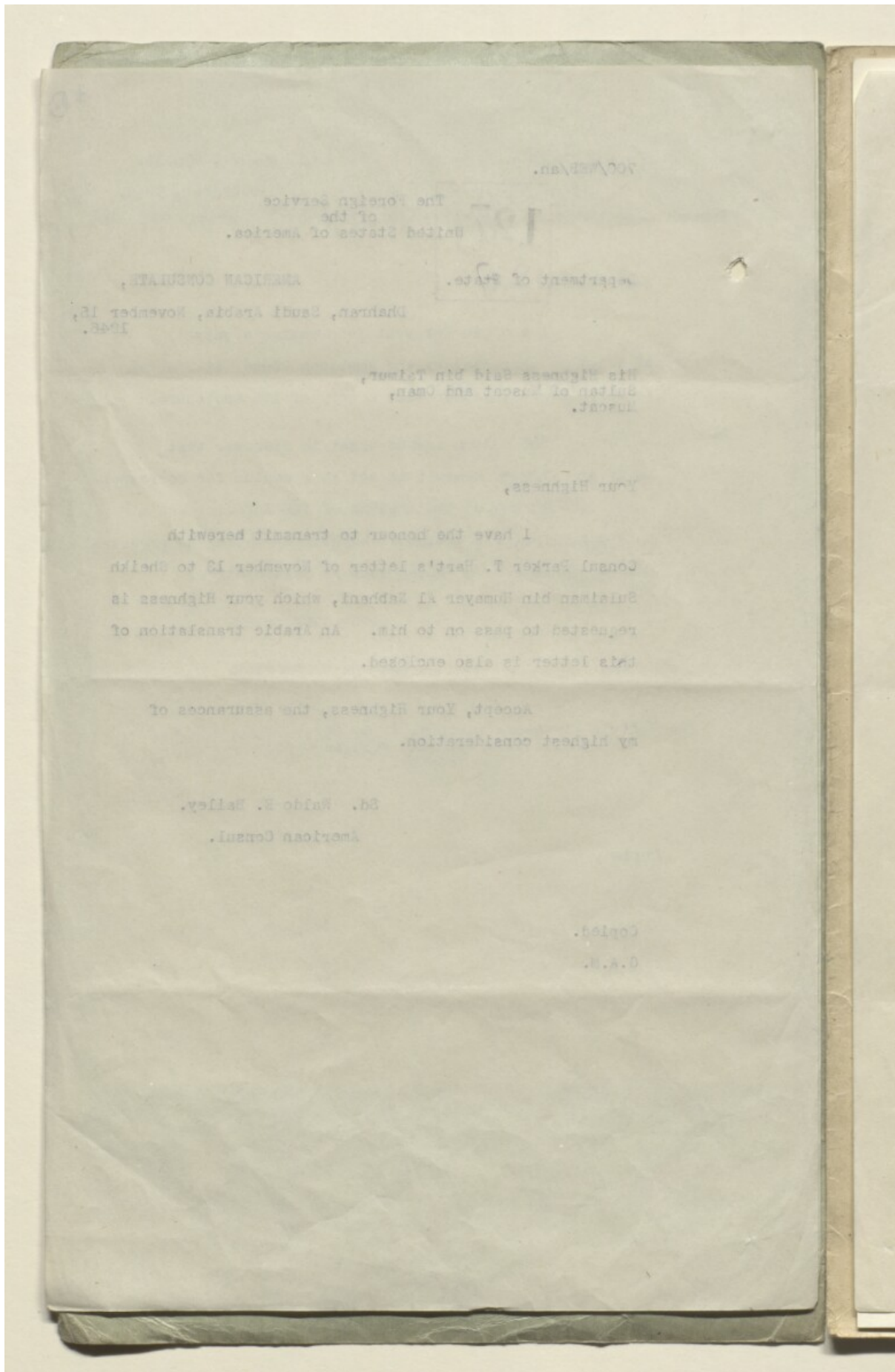
Your Highness,

I have the honour to transmit herewith  
Consul Parker T. Hart's letter of November 13 to Sheikh  
Sulaiman bin Humayer Al Nabhani, which your Highness is  
requested to pass on to him. An Arabic translation of  
this letter is also enclosed.

Accept, Your Highness, the assurances of  
my highest consideration.

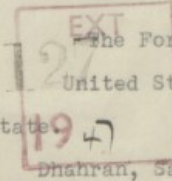
Sd. Waldo E. Bailey.  
American Consul.

Copied.  
G.A.M.





700/PTH/db.



The Foreign Service  
of the  
United States of America.

Department of State

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, November 13, 1946.

From

Parker T. Hart,  
American Consul.

To

Sheikh Sulaiman bin Humayer Al Nabhani,  
Tenoof, Jebel Akhdhar, Oman.

Greetings and best wishes.

I was most happy to receive your friendly letter of July 24, 1946, transmitted by the hand of our good friend Dr. W. Welles Thoms, and I reciprocate heartily your cordial greetings and those of your sons Sultan and Humayer. As I am now departing from Dhahran for the United States I am delivering my reply to my successor Consul Waldo E. Bailey, who will forward it to you through His Highness Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman.

It is a pleasure and an honour to have news of you through Dr. Thoms and to learn that you have extended to him such gracious hospitality and assistance. For this, Consul Bailey joins me in expressing deepest thanks. May the friendly relations between Arabs and Americans continue to be a factor for stability and peace.

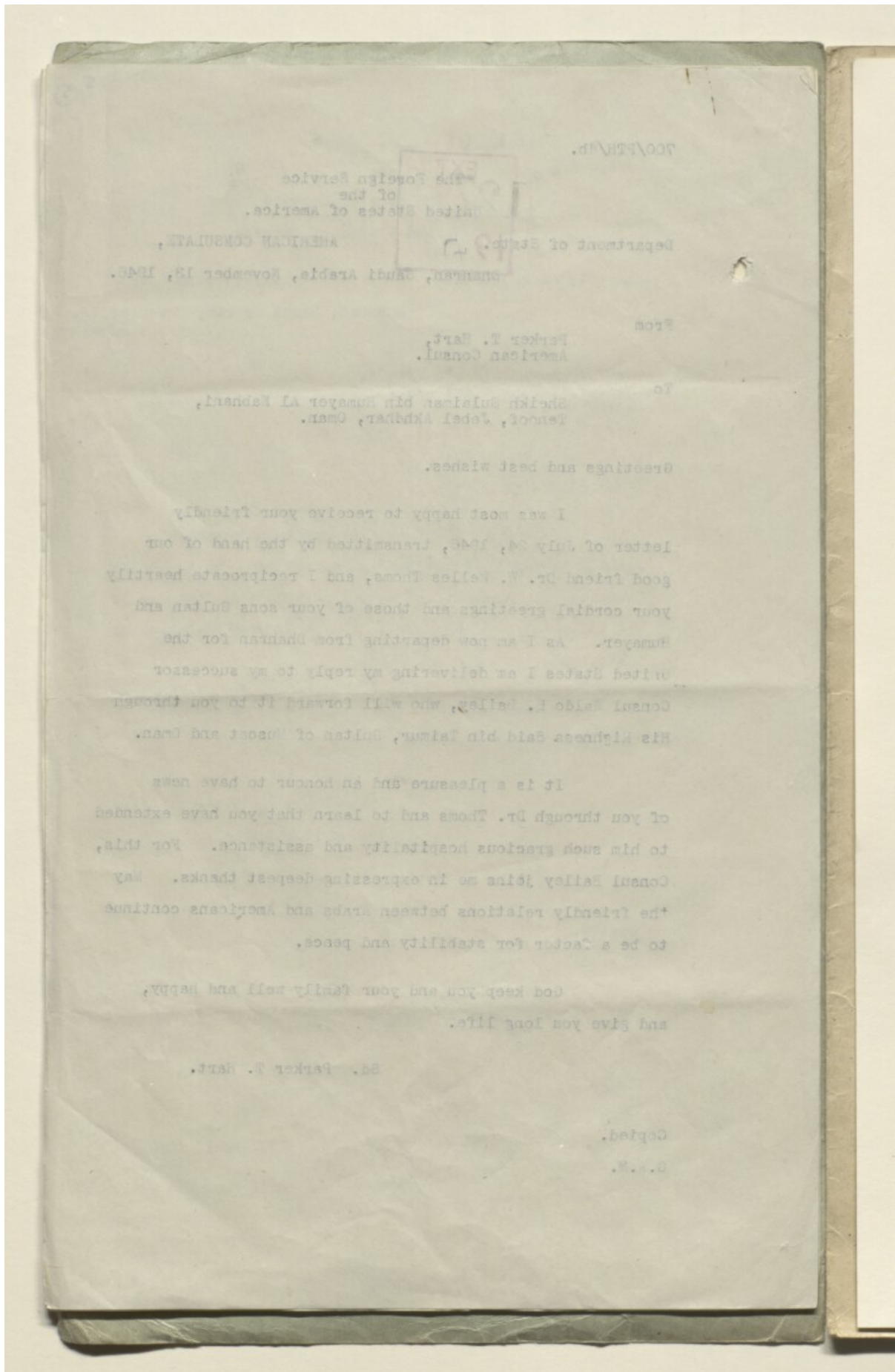
God keep you and your family well and happy,  
and give you long life.

Sd. Parker T. Hart.

Copied.

G.A.M.









**COPY** *Copy*

**EXT 1939** *66*  
*For 7/5*

**INWARD TELEGRAM** *1944* **SECRET**  
*15322*

Allotted to External Department.  
Copies Circulated.

C Y P H E R T E L E G R A M (O.T.P.)

From Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
To Secretary of State for India.  
Repeated to Government of India, External Affairs Department.  
Dated Bushire, 16.00 hours, 1st May, 1944.  
Received 19.00 hours, 1st May, 1944.

1047.

Addressed India Office repeated to Government of India. American Consul at Dhahran.

*received*  
2. I have recently ~~prepared~~ two requests (I) asking position of American civilians in Bahrain not subject to American Army Act (? who may be) accused of criminal offences, and (II) asking for 3 copies of laws and regulations covering administration of criminal and civil justice for foreigners in Bahrain.

3. Request for (I) came from American Advocate General in Tehran through Macann. They have been informed that American civilians in Bahrain are subject to the jurisdiction of Political Agent as District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, that appeals lie to me

/as



700/PTM/P.  
The Foreign Service  
of the  
United States of America.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE,  
Department of State,  
Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, November 13, 1946.

as Chief Court (? with) exception that death sentences require confirmation by Government of India and that Agency Courts work under Indian code. They have also been informed that no Americans have been in Agency Courts since refinery expansion began. Second request was from American Consul at Basra. In order to enable me to comply with it, grateful if you would supply me with 6 copies of Bahrain Order in Council and all Regulations issued under it as I have no spare copies in my office.



**COPY**

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

(If in any case the communication of the contents of this document to any person outside British or American Government Service is authorised, it must be paraphrased.)

External Department  
Ext. 1834/44.

SECRET

CYFER TELEGRAM

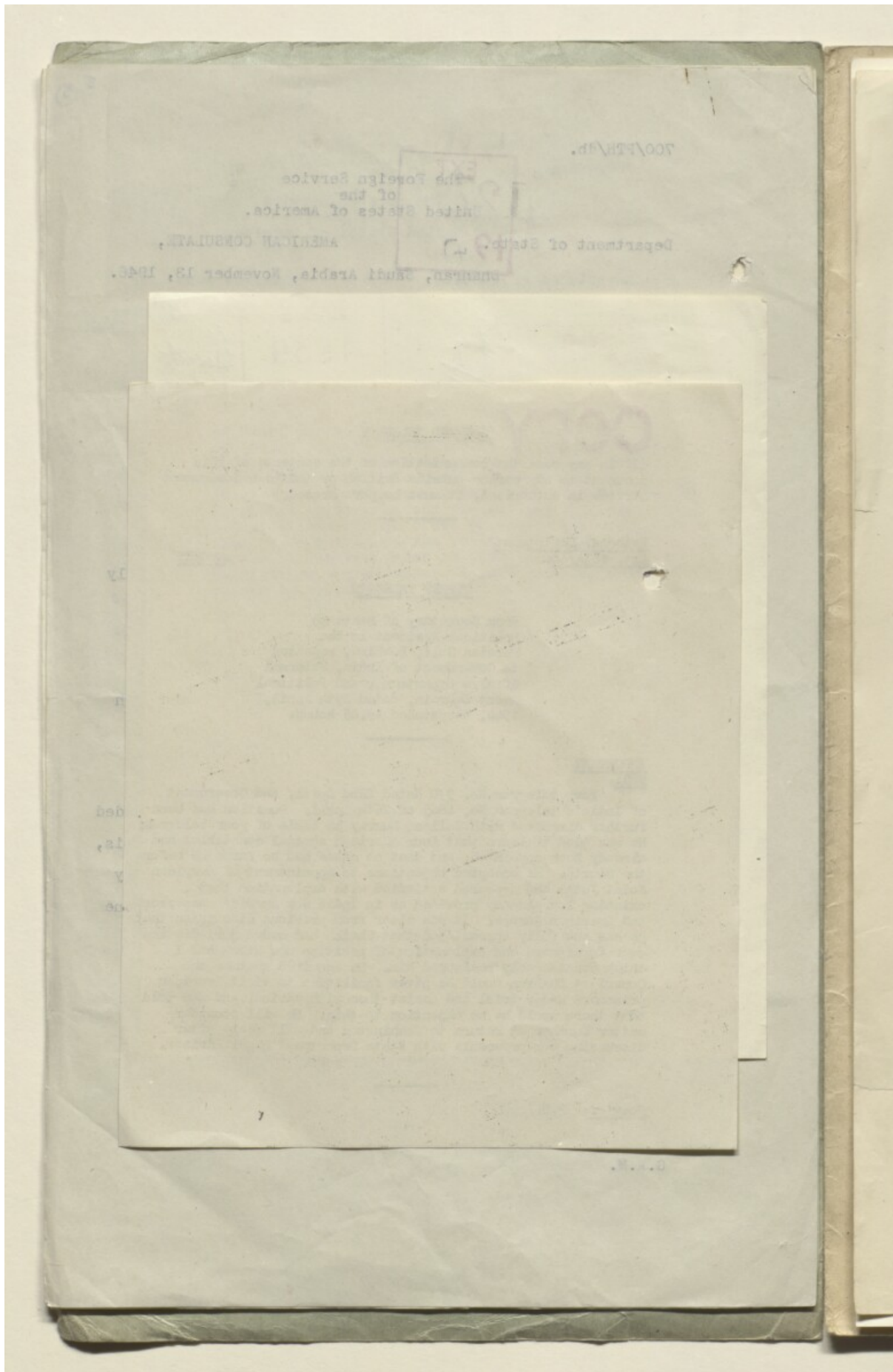
From Secretary of State to  
Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf, Bushire, repeated  
to Government of India, External  
Affairs Department, and Political  
Agent Bahrain, dated 29th April,  
1944, despatched 19.45 hours.

IMPORTANT  
9894.

Your telegram No. 970 dated 22nd April, and Government of India's telegram No. 4865 of 26th April. Question has been further discussed with Wallace Murray on basis of your telegram. He was glad to learn that four American special constables had already been appointed, and that no cases had so far come before the Courts. He accepted objections to appointment of American Joint Judge and appeared satisfied with explanation that existing law already provided as in India for American assessors and American jurors. It was clear from previous discussion that he had not fully appreciated that Sheikh had ceded jurisdiction over foreigners and explanation of position now given has I think considerably reassured him. He enquired whether the Consul at Dhahran would be given facilities to visit American prisoners under trial and assist them with advice, and was told that there would be no objection to this. He will consider matter further on return to Washington and will reply after discussing our proposals with State Department Legal Advisor.

Copy to: F.O.









COPY

INWARD TELEGRAM

EXT  
1834  
SECRET  
14698

Allotted to External Department.  
Copies Circulated

CYPHER TELEGRAM (O.T.E.)

From Government of India, External Affairs Department,  
To Secretary of State for India.  
Repeated to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.  
Dated New Delhi, 18.55 hours, 26th April, 1944.  
Received 20.30 hours, 26th April, 1944.

IMMEDIATE.  
4865.

Addressed Secretary of State for India repeated to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Your telegram 9211 dated April 21st Political Resident's telegram 970 dated April 22nd and Political Agent Bahrain's telegram 382 dated April 22nd.

2. As we see it question is whether position of Bahrain as de facto or not and there is little room for concession. This position most (sic. ? must) be gravely compromised by grant of judicial powers to American Consul and since fair trial is already ensured to American nationals under existing provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure we see no reason why concession should be given. While we consider that argument from Canals only was still probably over-statement we should apprehend that surrender of principle in favour of America would sooner or later involve us in difficulties in other quarters. We agree also with Political Agent that the presence of refinery construction men is (? special) pleading given facts that construction is likely to be finished by the end of the year and no American has been tried in Agency courts since it began.

3. As regards police arrangements Political Agent's proposals in paragraph No. 3 of his telegram 378 when read with his paragraph No. 2 (? are not) altogether clear. Apparently his intention is that required number of picked (? American) Military Police would be (? trained) in Provost duties by P.A.I.C. but it is not clear (if it is) (? intended) that they should then work under station commander like British Military Police or as special constables (latter would be preferable as they would then sure(? ly be) appointed by Political Agent and not by Americans as appears to be contemplated in paragraph No. 3 of your telegram). Nor do we understand why American should be expected to agree to their Military Police being trained by P.A.I.C.

4. Judicial position of Americans is adequately safeguarded by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure which must allow for American majority on jury (? and) enable appointment of (? Americans) assessor (who could either be Consul himself or his nominee). As regards legal practitioners

Americans



-2-

Americans already enjoy the (? same) facilities as subjects of other nations and assurances contained in paragraph III of Political Resident's telegram No. 970 should dispel any Soviet Government apprehensions.

5. Question of office (? accommodation and) clerical assistance for Consul is hardly (tone) for British initiative in view of presence of (? American) (? acting) (? Manager) Bahrain Oil Company ~~(? Bahrain)~~ *on the* (? Island).

6. Viceroy has seen this telegram.





Ext.1766/44. 26<sup>th</sup> April, 1944.

SECRET

Dear Hankey,

You will now have seen telegrams Nos. 970 and 382 from the Political Resident and the Political Agent Bahrain, respectively, regarding police and judicial arrangements at Bahrain.

In the light of these telegrams, subject to any comments by the Government of India which have not yet been received, we suggest that, if the Foreign Office agree, the matter might now be put to Wallace Murray on the following lines:

(1) We are now informed by the Political Agent, Bahrain, that he has already appointed four American and four British subjects as special constables under his existing powers. We feel that if any further police are required these might most suitably be provided by P.A.I.C. and could likewise be appointed as special constables. If, however, the United States Government wished further American subjects to be appointed as special constables under the authority of the Political Agent, Bahrain, we should of course be prepared to take up the matter with the Political authorities.

(2) In the light of the Political Resident's views, which we have now received, we regret that we do not feel able to agree to the suggestion that the American Consul at Dhahran should be appointed to act jointly with the Political Agent, Bahrain, in hearing American cases. Not only would there be great legal difficulty in putting this suggestion into effect, but it would be liable to be misunderstood by the Arabs in Bahrain and elsewhere and would most seriously undermine the position of the Political Agent.

(3)/

The Hon. R. M. A. Hankey,  
Foreign Office, S.W.1.



(3) In the circumstances, we think that American requirements on the judicial side could most suitably be met by the appointment of American assessors to sit with the Political Agent in cases in which United States citizens are involved. This is an arrangement which is already admissible under the law as it stands. We are reinforced in the belief that this should sufficiently provide for American interests by the fact that no United States citizen has appeared in the Agency Courts at Bahrain since the Refinery construction commenced. We need hardly add that if the American Consul from Bahrain desires to attend judicial proceedings in Court as an observer, there is no objection at all to this.

It might be added, if you think it necessary, that we are informed that, so far as legal advice for United States subjects is concerned, there are no legal practitioners at present in Bahrain, but that any legal information which the British Political Agent or his Assistants could give in any instance would always be most readily forthcoming.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R. P. ELLIS





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Exh. 1824/44 (10) 10  
1766

INWARD TELEGRAM

SECRET  
14234

(If in any case the communication of the contents of this document to any person outside British or U.S. Government Service is authorised, it must be paraphrased).

Allotted to External Department.  
Copies Circulated.

CYPHER TELEGRAM

From Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.  
To Secretary of State for India.  
Repeated to Government of India and Bahrain.  
Dated Bushire, 18.45 hours, 22nd April, 1944.  
Received 21.30 hours, 22nd April, 1944.

IMMEDIATE.

970.

Addressed to Secretary of State for India, repeated to Government of India, Bahrain Saving. Reference your telegram 9211 April 21st. Following is repetition of Political Agent Bahrain's telegram No. 378. Begins: India Office telegram 9211 April 21st.

2. Police arrangements.

8 Special Constables were appointed by me under Regulation 2 of 1939 on (7 February 8th) (see my printed letter C/32 February 9th) of whom 4 are British subjects and 4 Americans. These appointments were made after consultation with Chief Local Representative of Bahrain Petroleum Company and the Station Commander specifically for control of Bahrain Petroleum Company and B.M.P. employé.

Station Commander has 4 British military policemen whose services are always available in case of trouble with Oil Company employé.

3. Native police must not be relied upon and I do not now welcome the idea of American military police unless they are picked men. Colonel Warburton Provost Marshal P.A.I.C. was recently here and after discussing position with him I gather P.A.I.C. could augment their Provost personnel and this would in my opinion be the best course. Provost personnel could if necessary be appointed special constables under Regulation 2 of 1939.

4. Judicial. Murray's suggestion that American Consul should be appointed to act jointly with the Political Agent in hearing American cases is objectionable from both political and legal point of view. Political Agent's loss of prestige would be very considerable and in no time he would be sharing the Bench with a Persian colleague. American Consul can attend Judicial proceedings here as he can anywhere else in the Empire and also act as jury-man or assessor.

5. Arrangements can be made for all cases in which Americans are

/accused



accused to be investigated by a European Magistrate as long as there is an assistant Political Agent. Section 275 of Code of Criminal Procedure already allows for an American majority on a jury and Section 284-A of American assessor and Political Agent could be instructed not to invoke his Section 30 Powers in American cases.

6. There are no legal practitioners in Bahrain but such advice as I and my subordinates are able to give has never been and will never be withheld from British or American subjects.

7. In my opinion Murray's concern over presence of the refinery construction men is only an excuse. They will probably have completed their work by the end of the year.

8. I anticipate that Bahrain Petroleum Company can provide accommodation and clerical staff for Consul but I cannot verify this without mentioning the subject to the chief local representative which I have so far refrained from doing. Ends.

2. My records (including Regulation 2) are still in Kuwait but from papers here and recent discussions at Bahrain I agree generally with Political Agent's views. Whole value of locating American Consul in Dhahran will be lost if he is given judicial powers in Bahrain and Political Agent's position would be completely undermined. On the other hand there is no objection to allowing Americans as assessors but I can see no justification whatever for giving American Consul better position than he enjoys in British India or for that matter in Saudi Arabia where they have no (? Judicial Commissioner).

3. So far as I remember Legal Practitioners Act has not been extended to Bahrain and practice has always been to restrict entry (sic ? field) but question has been considered before and if any particular case was such that legal defence was essential position could be waived. Best course will however be to assure them that Political Agent or his assistant will be glad to supply any legal information they require.

4. I have asked Political Agent to telegraph you figures of Americans who have been brought into court since expansion began, I understood him to say that the number had been very small and my impression is that Americans are trying to extort concessions of permanent value under cover of forwarding the war effort.



OUTWARD TELEGRAM

(If in any case the communication of the contents of this document to any person outside British or American Government Service is authorised, it must be paraphrased.)

External Department  
Ext. 1736/44.

**COPY** SECRET

CYPHER TELEGRAM

From Secretary of State to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, repeated to Government of India and Political Agent, Bahrain, dated 21st April, despatched 01.15 hours.

IMMEDIATE  
9211.

Your telegram No. 796 dated 28th March. American Consul for Bahrain. Question has been discussed with Wallace Murray during his visit here and he was persuaded, with some difficulty, to be content with visits from Consul at Dhahran. We assume there would be no difficulty about arranging for an office to be placed at his disposal by the Bahrain Oil Company on their premises and any necessary clerical assistance. It will no doubt be necessary to arrange for him to have radio-telephone facilities.

2. Immediate cause for State Department's pressure in this matter lies in presence in Bahrain of large number of American workers engaged in refinery construction and Wallace Murray is concerned that there should be:-

- (a) satisfactory Police arrangements, and
- (b) some arrangement for American participation on judicial side.

3. As to (a) it seems doubtful whether control by American Military Police will be acceptable to U.S. War Department and Murray suggested that Oil Company might be able/





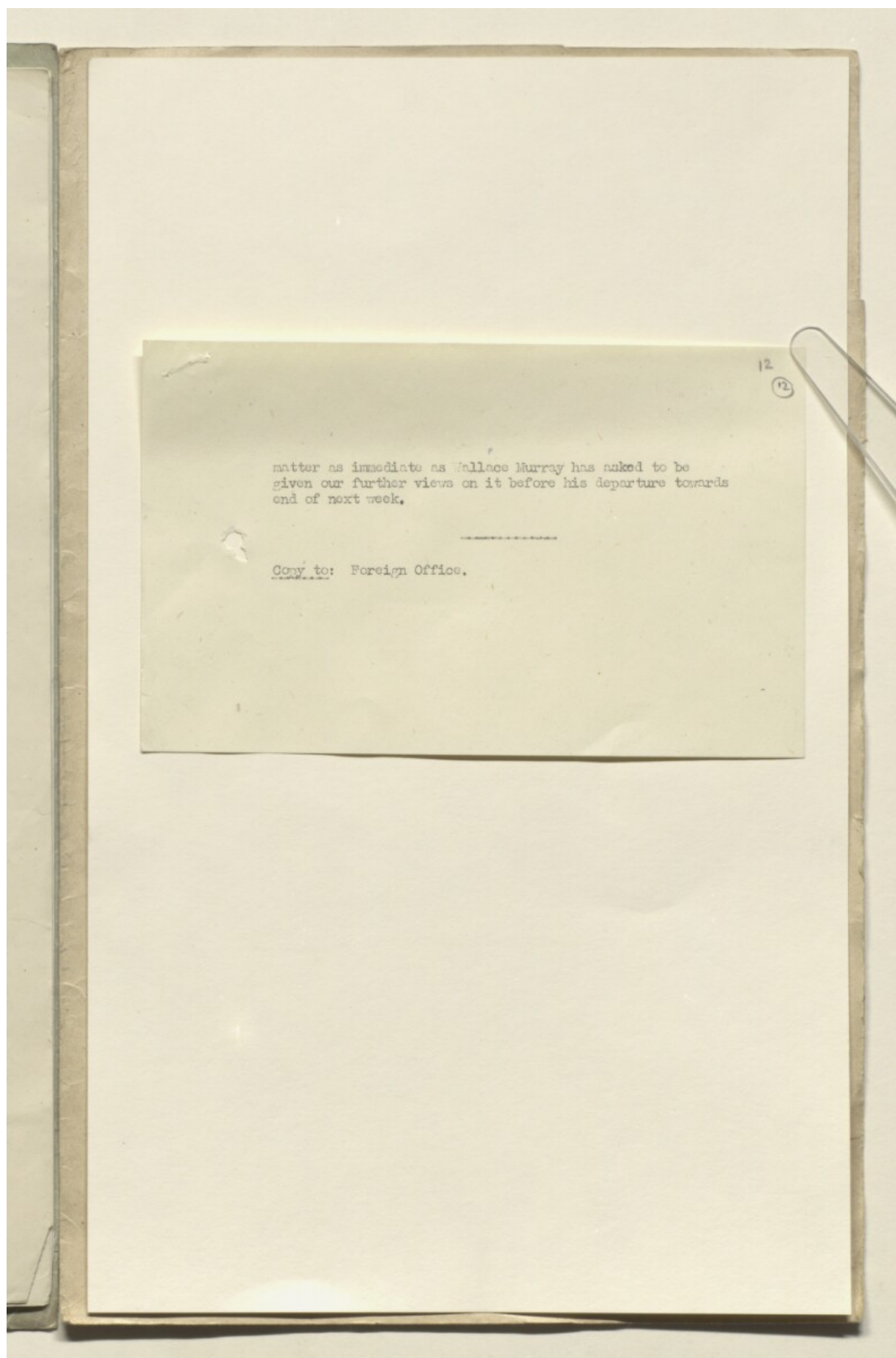
able to furnish small number of civilian police. If not the State Department would wish to introduce some from elsewhere. While agreeing that assistance of American personnel would be desirable, (I presume they would be appointed Special Police Officers under Regulation No. 2 of 1936) I do not think that we should accept position under which Political Agent would depend entirely on American personnel as his executive agents. It would presumably be equally unwise to depend on existing native Police Force for control of American personnel and it would therefore appear desirable to bring in some British Police personnel, say a Superintendent and about half a dozen others in order to maintain our position. I should be prepared to ask War Office to move P.M.I.C. to release personnel for this purpose in civilian capacity if no other source of supply, e.g. India, is available.

4. As to (b), Murray's suggestion was that as a temporary expedient American Consul should be appointed to act jointly with Political Agent in his Court for hearing of American cases. This could not be done under existing Bahrain Order in Council and further would imply U.S. consular jurisdiction unless the U.S. Consul sat on bench as a judge appointed by H.M.G. and not as Consul. Presumably if American Consul chose to attend Court purely as observer and without any judicial functions, there would be no objection to this, though it probably would not fully meet Wallace Murray's needs.

Alternatively would it be practicable under the Criminal Procedure Code as at present applied for Political Agent to try such cases as Sessions Judge with the aid of American assessors who might include the U.S. Consul if desired or suitable members of the Oil Company. I should also like to be assured that Americans charged with offences will have legal advice readily accessible to them.

5. I should be glad to have your views and those of Government of India on these suggestions or any alternative suggestions for meeting American desiderata. You will appreciate that as we have gained our point over Consul it is important that we should go as far as possible to meet wishes of Americans on these other points. Please treat

matter/



matter as immediate as Wallace Murray has asked to be  
given our further views on it before his departure towards  
end of next week.

Copy to: Foreign Office.



able to furnish small number of civilian police. If not the State Department would wish to introduce some from elsewhere. While agreeing that assistance of American personnel would be desirable, (I presume they would be appointed Special Police Officers under Regulation No. 2 of 1936) I do not think that we should accept position under which Political Agent would depend entirely on American personnel as his executive agents. It would presumably be equally unwise to depend on existing native Police Force for control of American personnel and it would therefore appear desirable to bring in some British Police personnel, say a Superintendent and about half a dozen others in order to maintain our position. I should be prepared to ask War Office to move P.M.I.C. to release personnel for this purpose in civilian capacity if no other source of supply, e.g. India, is available.

matter/





E.T. 1478/48.13

Hon RMA Hamkey.  
To . . .

Immediatly: 6 APR 1944

(13)

pa.  
Jomur:  
6/4.

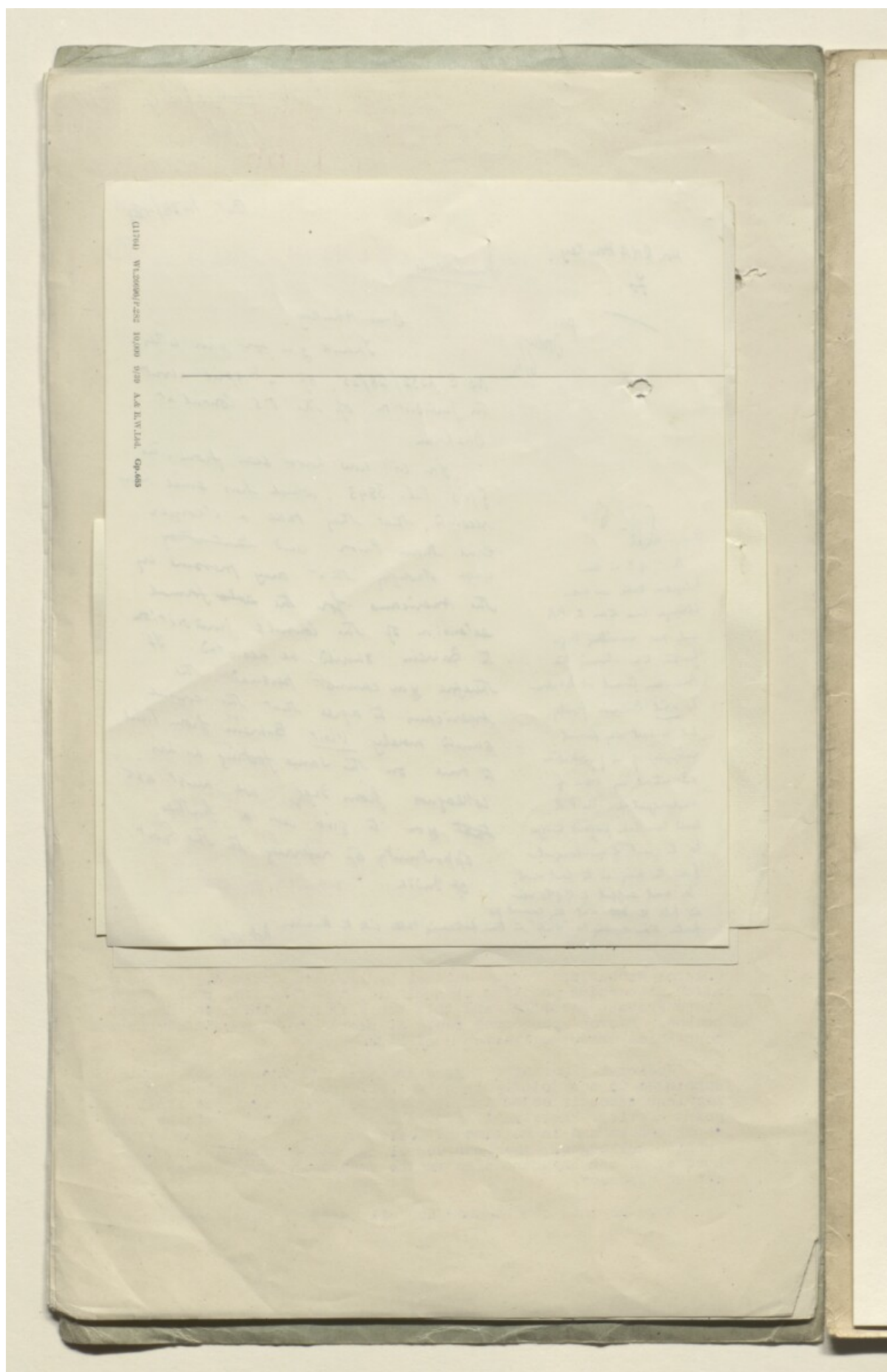
Dear Hamkey,

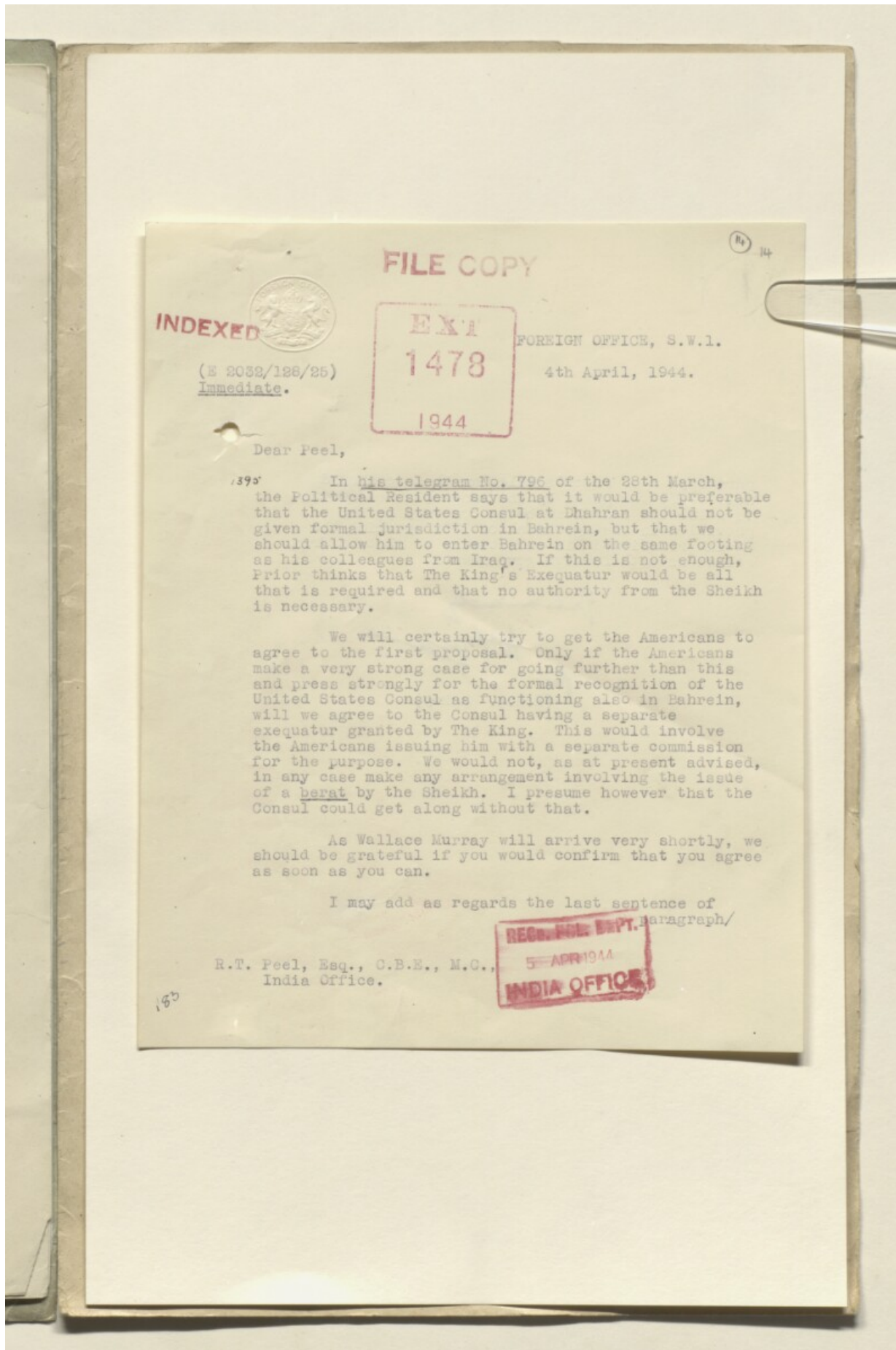
Thank you for your letter No E 2032/28/25 of 4<sup>th</sup> April about the jurisdiction of the U.S. Consul at Dhahran.

You will now have seen from the G/1's Tel. 3843, which has since been received, that they take a stronger line than P.R. and that they urge strongly that any pressure by the Americans for the ~~sole~~ formal extension of the Consul's jurisdiction to Bahrain should be resisted. If therefore you cannot persuade the Americans to agree that the Consul should merely visit Bahrain from time to time on the same footing as his colleagues from Iraq we must ask ~~that~~ you to give us a further opportunity of referring to the Govt. of India. (Sgd.) R. PEEL

Sir C. R. H. 5/4

The G. of I. in their telegram take an even stronger line than the P.R. and are unwilling to go further than allowing the American Consul at Dhahran to visit Bahrain freely, but without any formal extension of his jurisdiction and without any issue of an expatriate. The P.R. would have been prepared to agree to the grant of an expatriate from the King in the last resort. We must suggest to G. of I. that they cannot go further than agreeing to "visit" in their forthcoming talks with the Americans. Rst 5/4





INDEXED

(E 2032/128/25)  
Immediate.

FILE COPY

EXT  
1478  
1944

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

4th April, 1944.

Dear Peel,

In his telegram No. 796 of the 28th March, the Political Resident says that it would be preferable that the United States Consul at Dhahran should not be given formal jurisdiction in Bahrein, but that we should allow him to enter Bahrein on the same footing as his colleagues from Iraq. If this is not enough, Prior thinks that The King's Exequatur would be all that is required and that no authority from the Sheikh is necessary.

We will certainly try to get the Americans to agree to the first proposal. Only if the Americans make a very strong case for going further than this and press strongly for the formal recognition of the United States Consul as functioning also in Bahrein, will we agree to the Consul having a separate exequatur granted by The King. This would involve the Americans issuing him with a separate commission for the purpose. We would not, as at present advised, in any case make any arrangement involving the issue of a berat by the Sheikh. I presume however that the Consul could get along without that.

As Wallace Murray will arrive very shortly, we should be grateful if you would confirm that you agree as soon as you can.

I may add as regards the last sentence of paragraph/

R.T. Peel, Esq., C.B.E., M.C.,  
India Office.

RECEIVED DEPT.  
5 APR 1944  
INDIA OFFICE





paragraph 3 of Prior's telegram that we should not regard the grant by The King of an exequatur to a foreign consul as being contrary to the provision in the agreement of 1892 by which the Sheikh reaffirmed his undertaking to abstain from relations with foreign governments.

*Gravely*  
*Hankey*  
*for*  
(R.M.A. Hankey)



FO 574 15  
17-H. (15)

**INDEXED**

**FILE COPY**

1192  
1395  
2370/43

**EXT**

**1473**

**SECRET**

**11706**

**1944**

**INWARD TELEGRAM**

Allotted to External Department.  
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**CYPHER TELEGRAM (C.T.P.)**

From Government of India, External Affairs Department.

To Secretary of State for India.

Repeated to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Dated New Delhi, 03.35 hours, 4th April, 1944.

Received 07.00 hours, 4th April, 1944.

3843.

Addressed to Secretary of State for India repeated to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

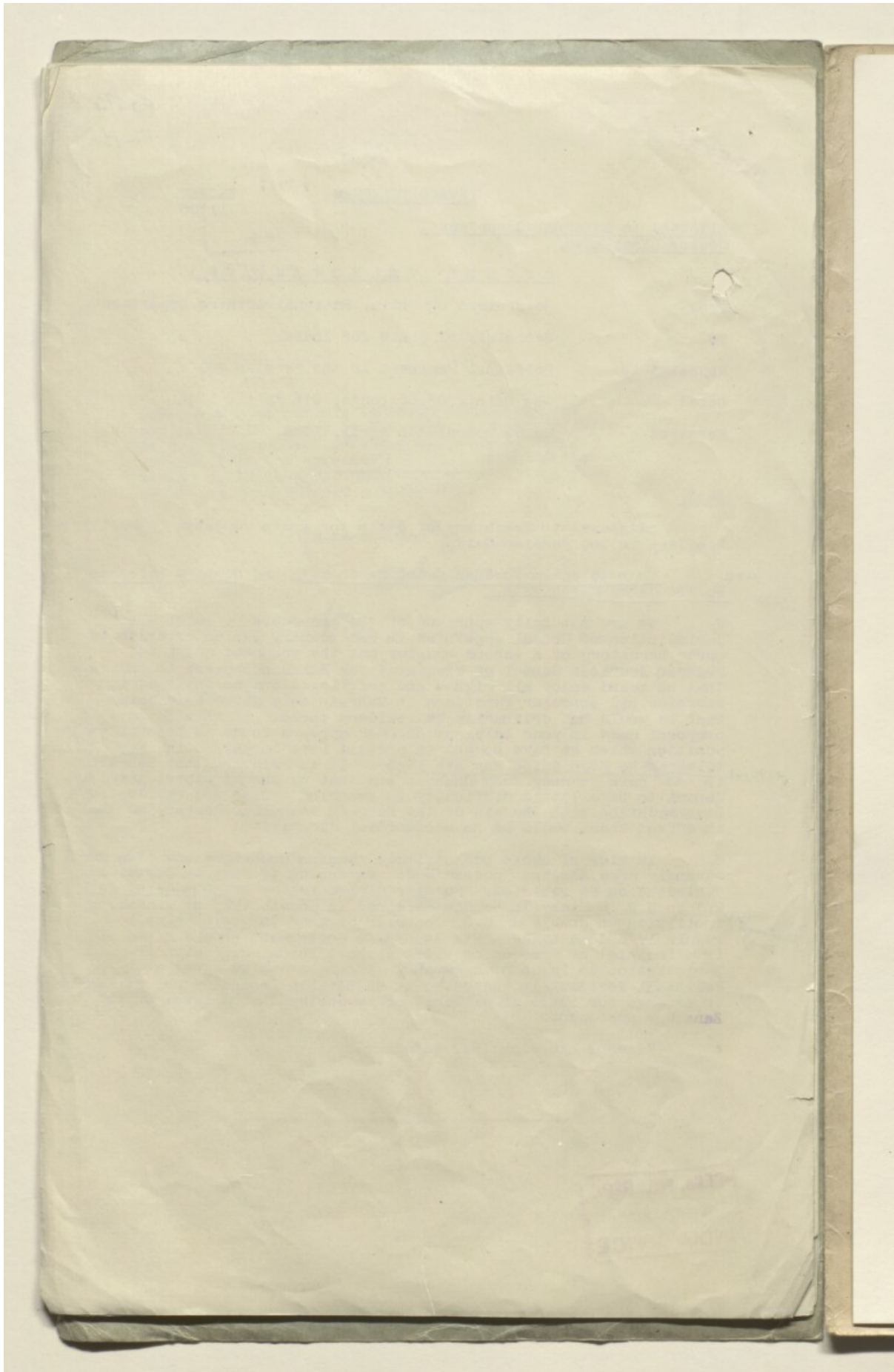
1172 Your telegram No. 5648 dated March 18th and Bushire telegram  
1395 No. 796 dated March 28th.

2. We are not fully apprised of the procedure by which the jurisdiction of Consul appointed in one country can be extended to cover territory of a second country but the proposed grant to Dhahran American Consul of exequatur for Bahrain appears to indicate that he would enjoy all rights and privileges and be entitled to exercise all consular functions in Bahrain sole difference being that he would not ordinarily be resident there. If this is so proposal made in your telegram No. 6648 appears to us to imperil whole position which we have sought to protect (see in particular my telegram No. 3556 dated May 5th 1943). It is relevant that Bahrain is two hours journey from Dhahran and that we should expect American Consul to have little difficulty in securing office and residential accommodation with the aid of the Bahrain Petroleum Company so that in effect there would be no residential disability.

3. In view of above our attitude remains unchanged and (We must) strongly urge American pressure for extension of Dhahran Consul's jurisdiction be resisted. Foreign Office letter No. 3093 dated June 2nd to U.S. Embassy in London referred to possibility of providing facilities to enable a U.S. Consular officer to visit Bahrain regularly and we suggest His Majesty's Government should stand on (1 principle) of freedom of visit without formal extension of jurisdiction or issue of exequatur. In any event we agree with Political Resident in regarding it as neither necessary nor advisable to arrange for issue of authority from Sheikh on the lines of the Zanzibar precedent.

4. Viceroy has seen this telegram.

**REG. POL. DEPT.**  
**5 APR 1944**  
**INDIA OFFICE**







INDEXED

Amfelt.  
Hely. Police

FILE COPY

FO 3/4

M.H.

rep. per Jm

INWARD TELEGRAM

EXT

SECRET

11125 4/4.

Allotted to External Department.

Copies Circulated.

1439

CYpher TELEGRAM (Q4/P.)

From Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To Secretary of State for India,

Repeated to Govt. of India, External Affairs Dept.

Dated Bushire, 16.00 hours, 30th March, 1944.

Received 18.45 hours, 30th March, 1944.

IMPORTANT.817.

1375

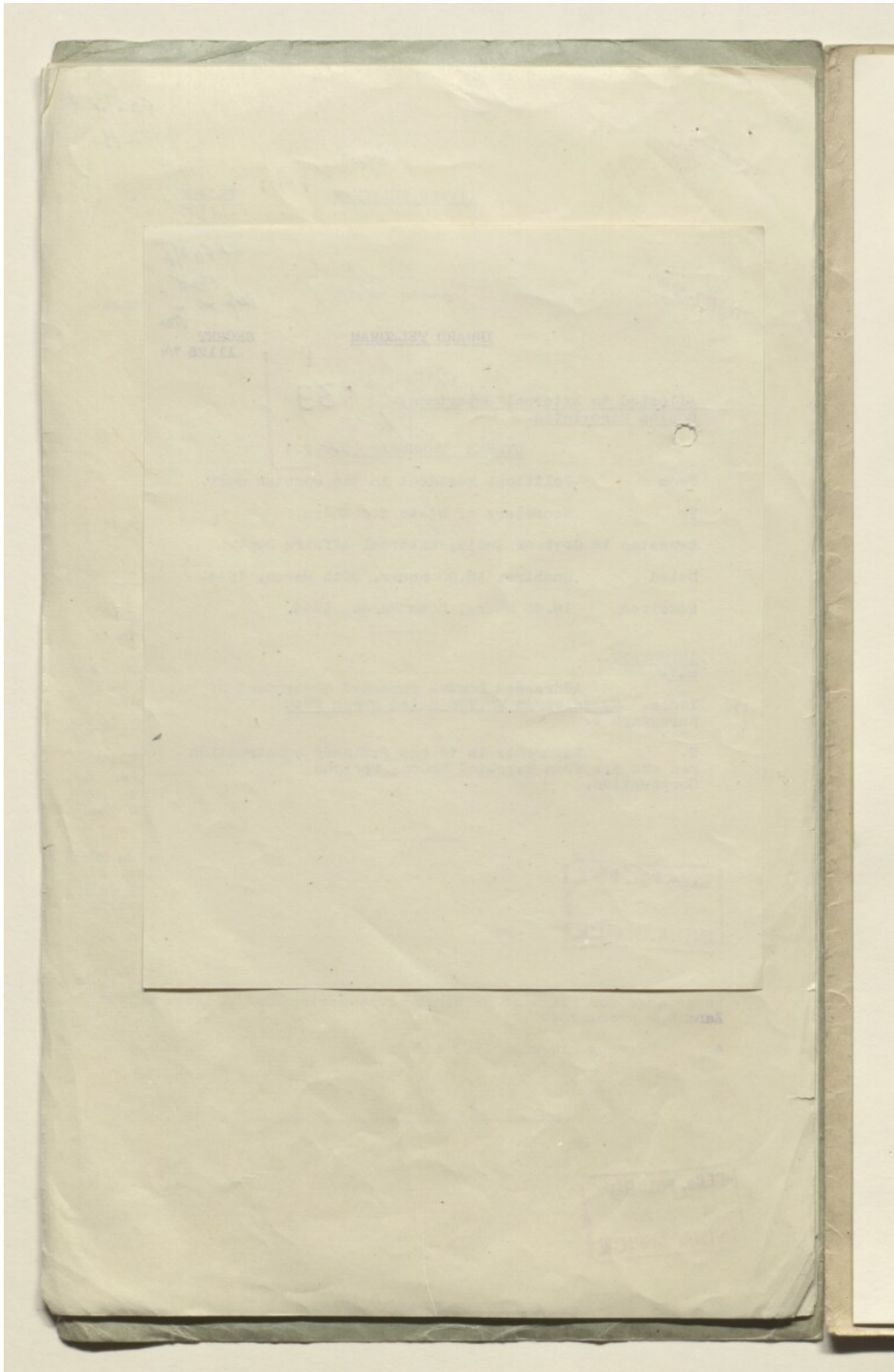
Addressed London repeated Government of India. My telegram No. 796 dated March 28th paragraph 5.

2. Reference is to new refinery construction men who are from Berchtel McCone Parsons Corporation.

REC'D. POL. DEPT.

3 APR 1944

INDIA OFFICE





Mr. Peel,

Mr. Peel 3/3.  
 Thanks. I shall find the argument  
 in para 3 very difficult to follow.  
 I cannot see why any action in the case is going to  
 show the 1892 agreement to be a dead letter.  
 As to para. 1, I am with you. Keep 2st

The provisions of the 1892 Agreement which were binding on the Sheikh, his heirs and successors are as follows:- 3rd/3

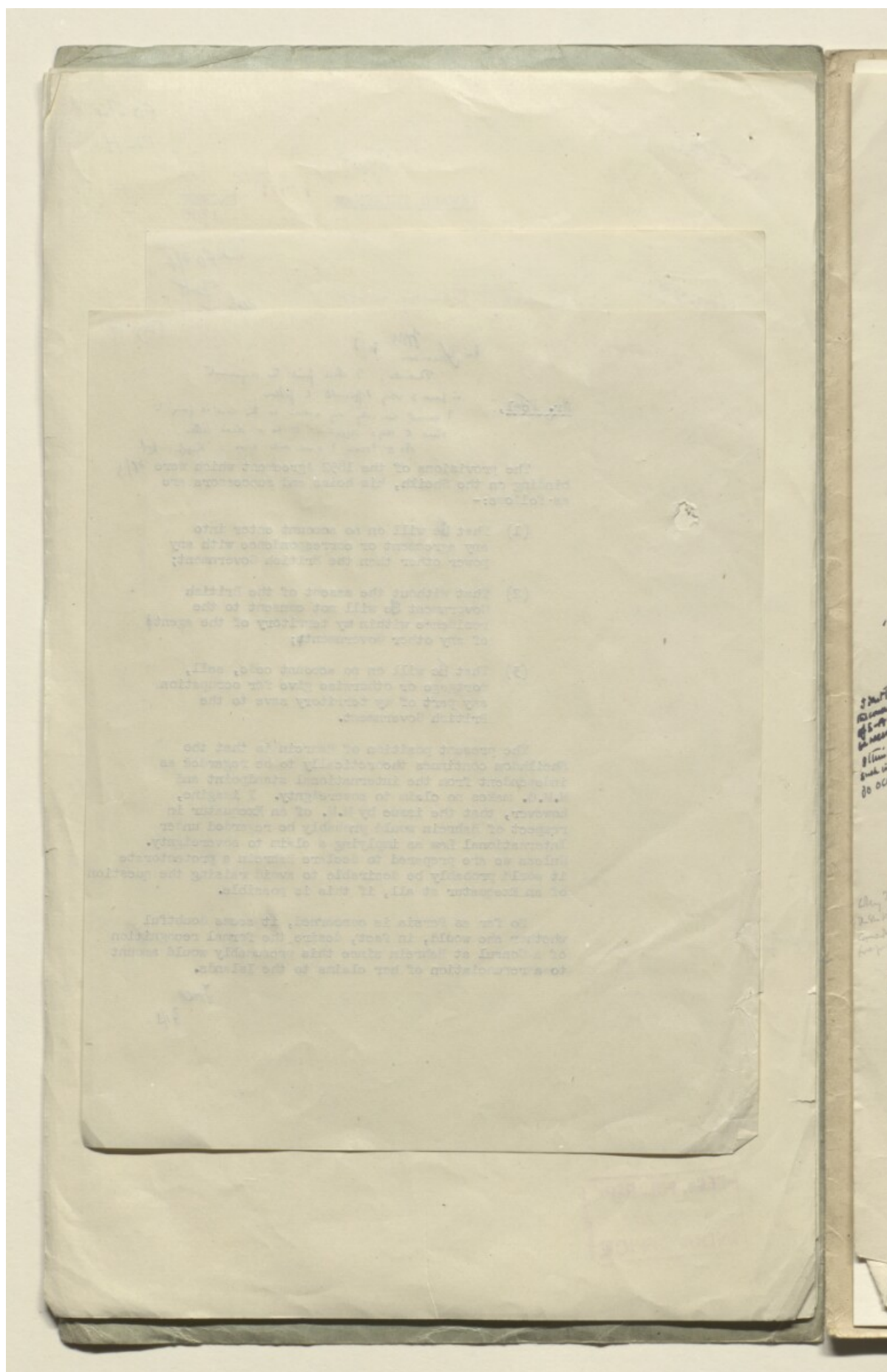
- (1) That He will on no account enter into any agreement or correspondence with any power other than the British Government;
- (2) That without the assent of the British Government He will not consent to the residence within my territory of the agent of any other Government;
- (3) That He will on no account cede, sell, mortgage or otherwise give for occupation any part of my territory save to the British Government.

The present position of Bahrein is that the Sheikdom continues theoretically to be regarded as independent from the international standpoint and H.M.G. makes no claim to sovereignty. I imagine, however, that the issue by H.M. of an Exequatur in respect of Bahrein would probably be regarded under International Law as implying a claim to sovereignty. Unless we are prepared to declare Bahrein a protectorate it would probably be desirable to avoid raising the question of an Exequatur at all, if this is possible.

So far as Persia is concerned, it seems doubtful whether she would, in fact, desire the formal recognition of a Consul at Bahrein since this presumably would amount to a renunciation of her claims to the Islands.

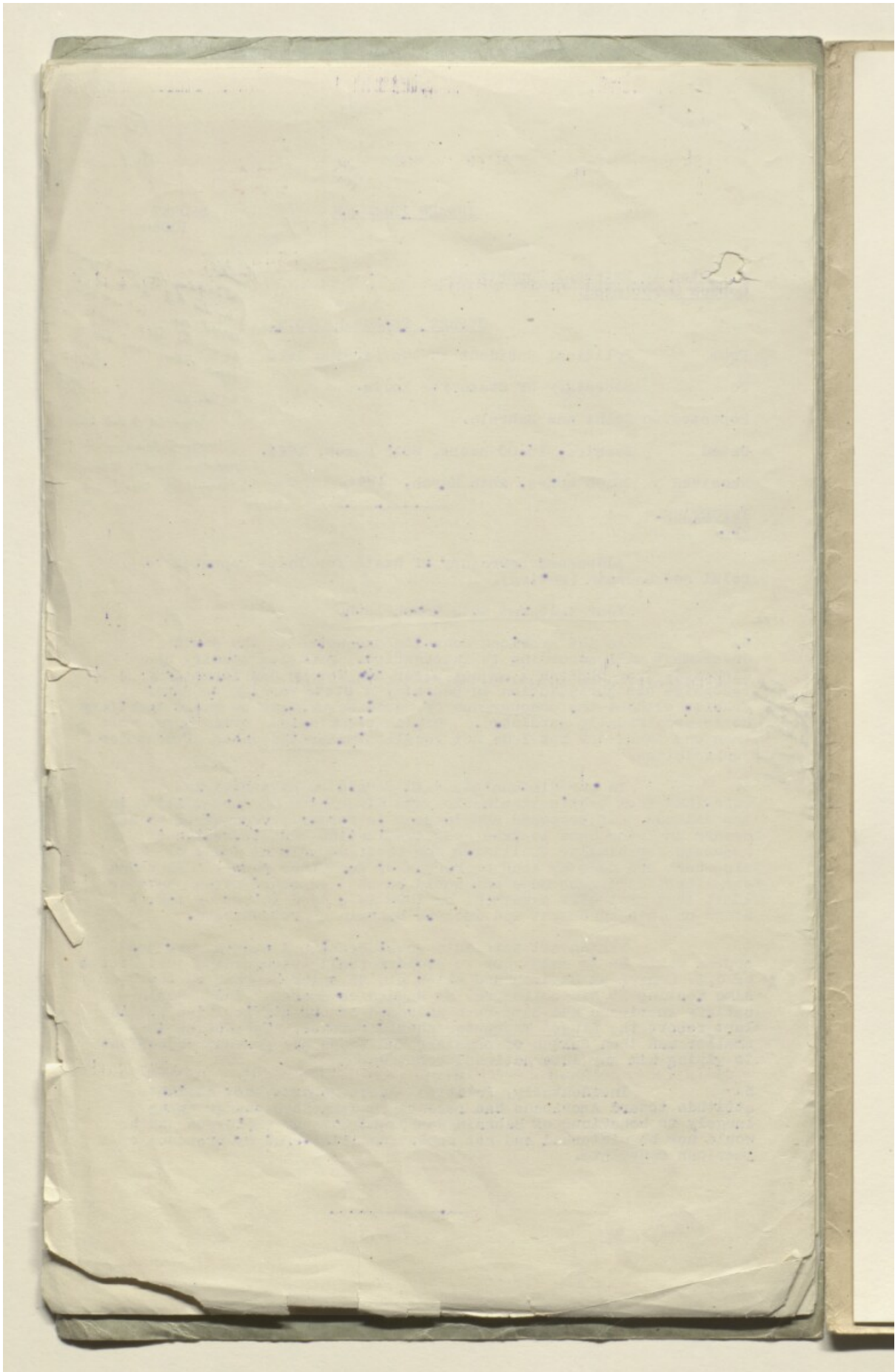
Yours.  
 3/3.





View on the Qatar Digital Library: [http://www.gdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc\\_100040065588.0x000024](http://www.gdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100040065588.0x000024)









Ext. 1172/44.

(19) 19

DRAFT TELEGRAM XXX

From: Secretary of State for India,

To: Government of India, External Affairs Department,

Reptd: Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

6648.

Important

Copy to:

CNS. MC.

C.W. Baxter, Esq., F.O.

(with copy of Tel. referred to at X).

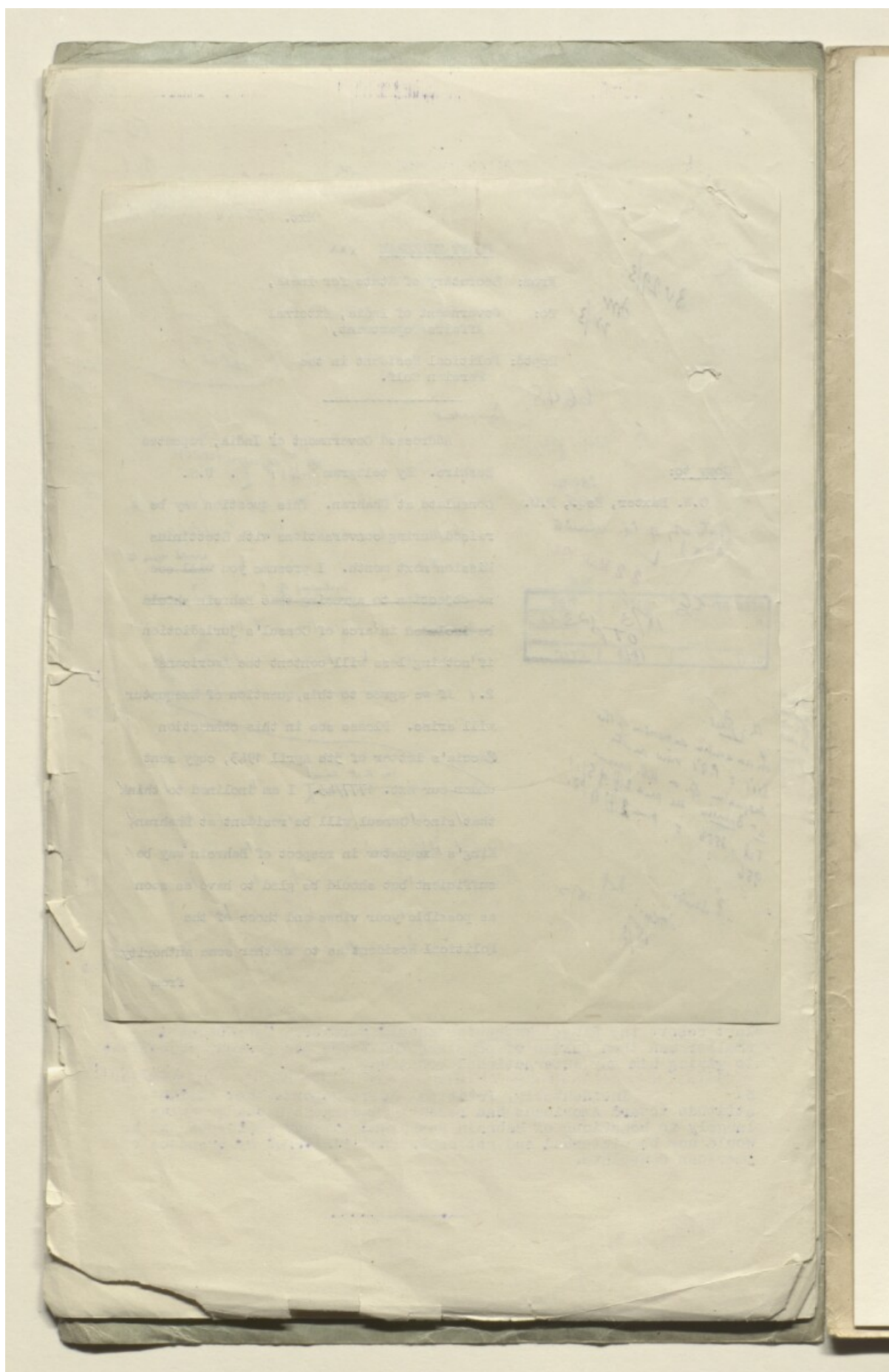
22 MAR 1944

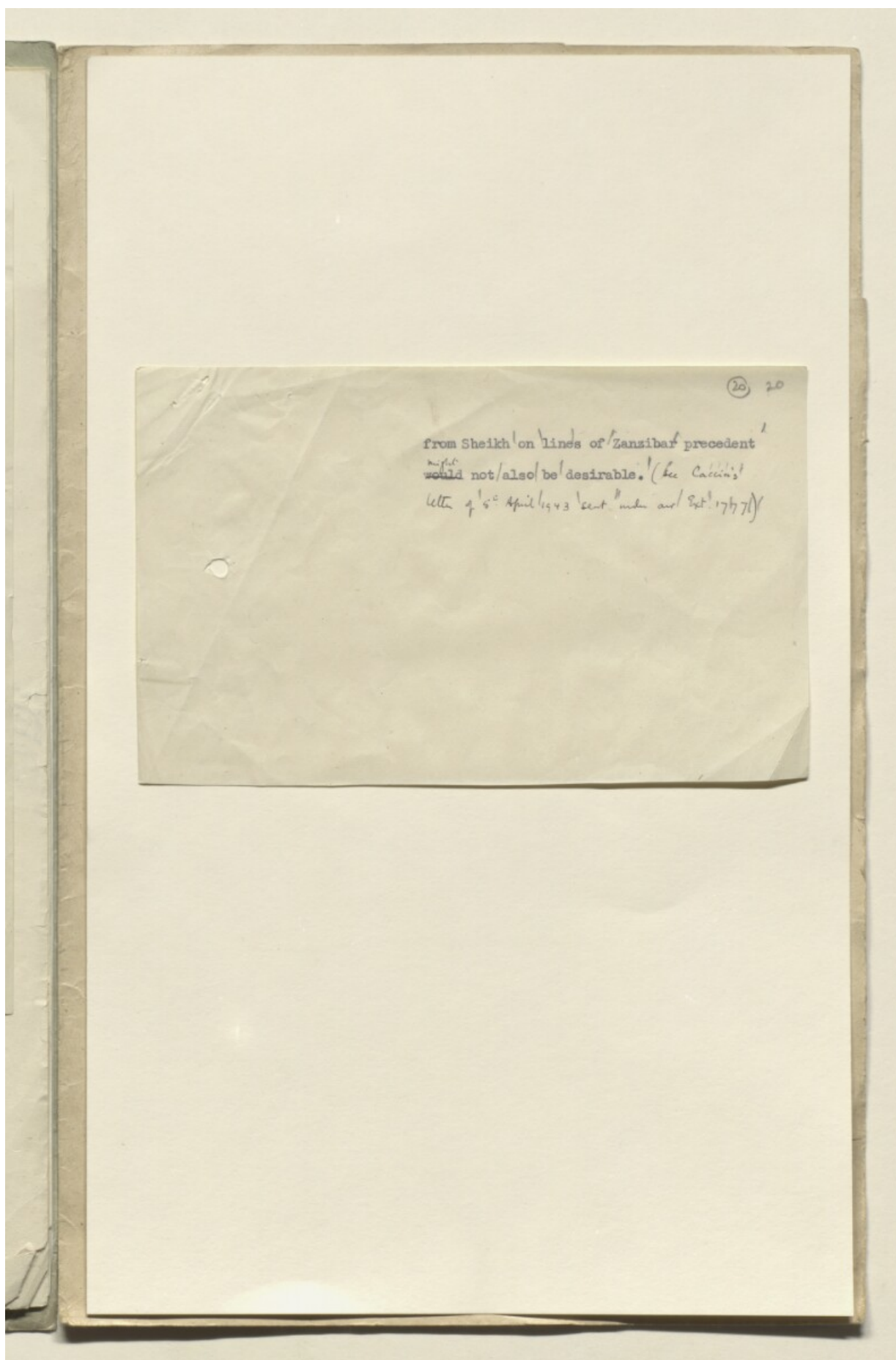
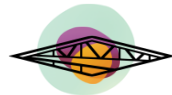
SEEN BY	DATE	TIME
18/3	18/3	1230
OTP		
SENT	18/3	1710

Re: Bahrain.  
On an earlier occasion of the  
S/11 & P.2's views on the  
designation of a U.S. consul  
at Bahrain see para 2 of S/11  
Tel. 3556 & para 2 of S/11  
956.

2. Send: 18/3.  
18/3.

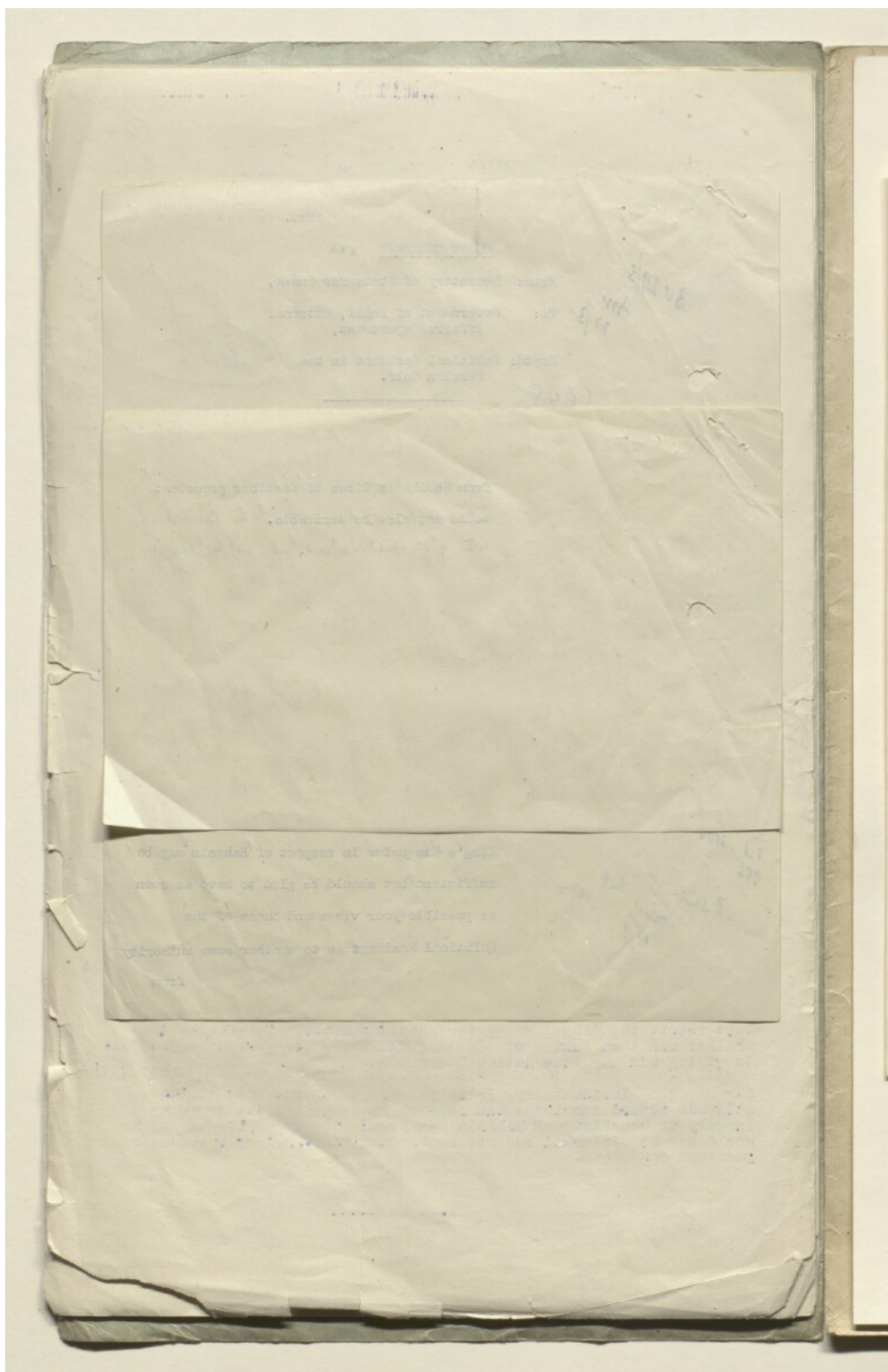
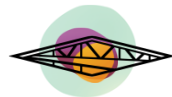
Addressed Government of India, repeated  
Bushire. My telegram No. 6411 of 16th MARCH  
U.S. Consulate at Dhahran. This question may be  
raised during conversations with Stettinius  
Mission next month. I presume you will see  
no objection to agreeing that Bahrain should  
be included in area of Consul's jurisdiction  
if nothing less will content the Americans?  
2. If we agree to this, question of Exequatur  
will arise. Please see in this connection  
Caccia's letter of 5th April 1943, copy sent  
under our Ext. 1777/43. I am inclined to think  
that since Consul will be resident at Dhahran,  
King's Exequatur in respect of Bahrain may be  
sufficient but should be glad to have as soon  
as possible your views and those of the  
Political Resident as to whether some authority  
from/

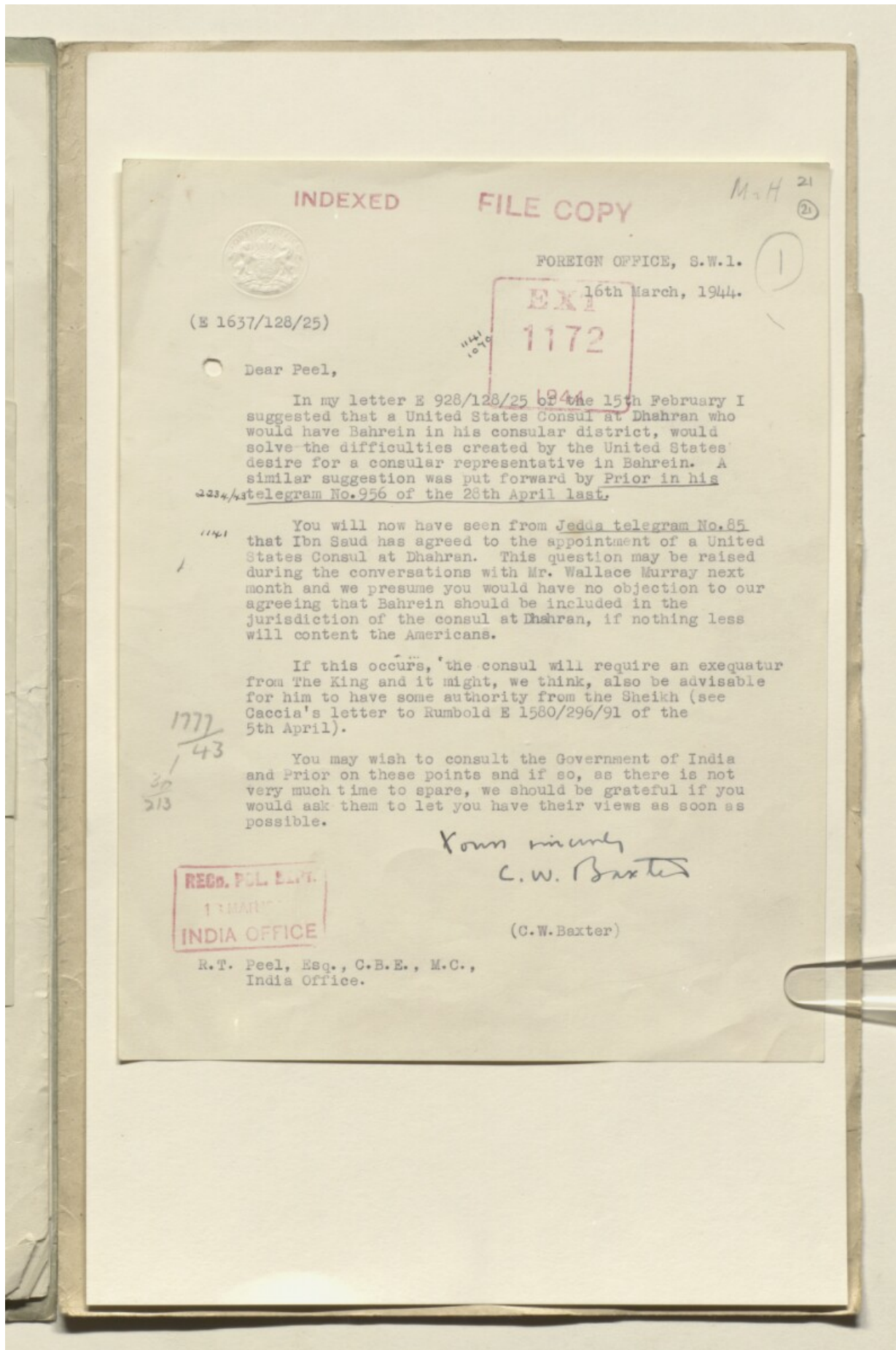
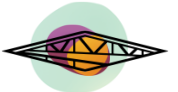


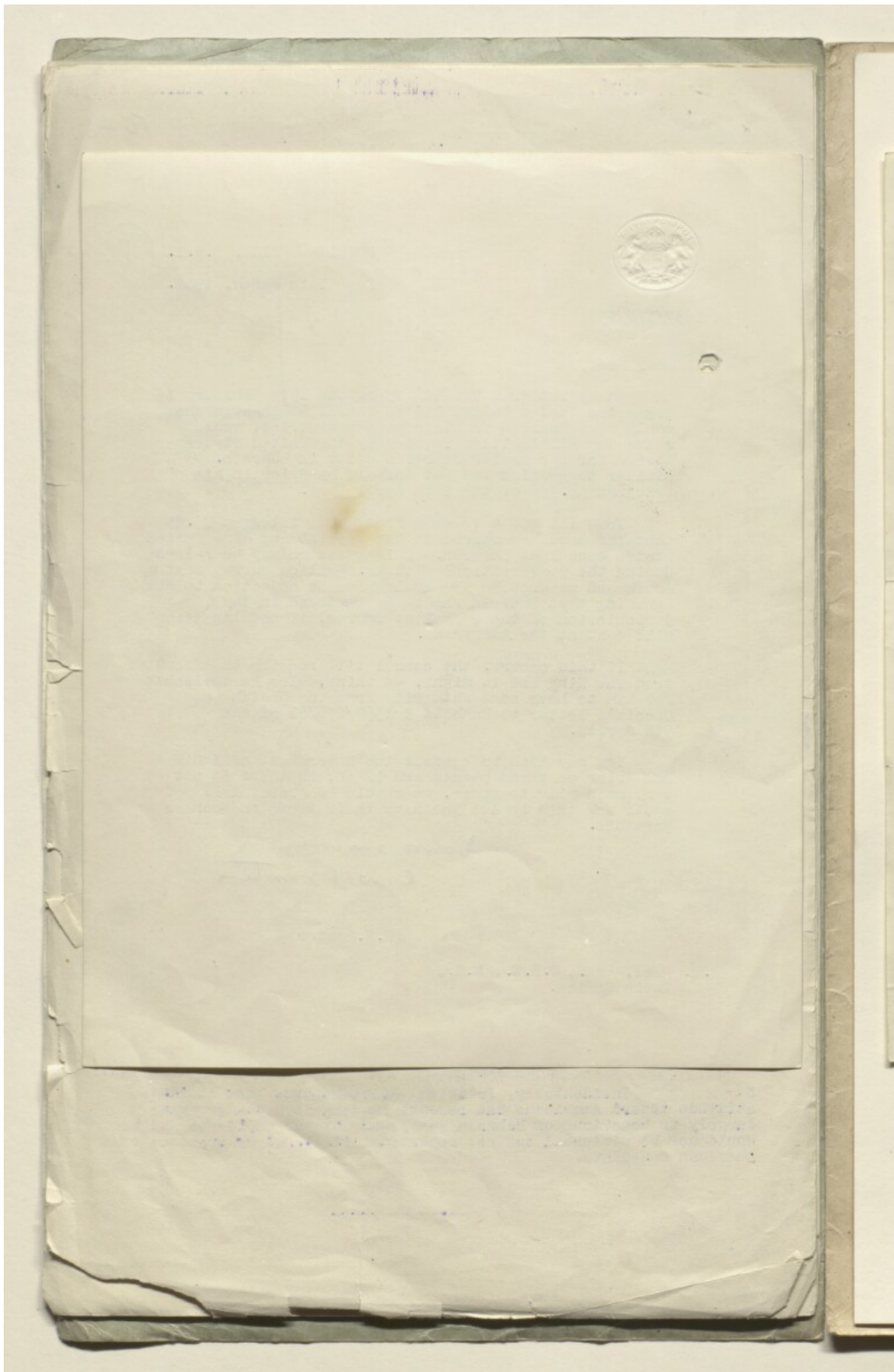
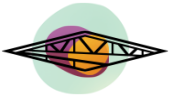


(20) 20  
from Sheikh 'on lines of Zanzibar precedent'  
<sup>might</sup> would not/also be desirable. (See Caccia's  
letter of 15<sup>th</sup> April 1943 sent under air [Ext. 17/7/71])

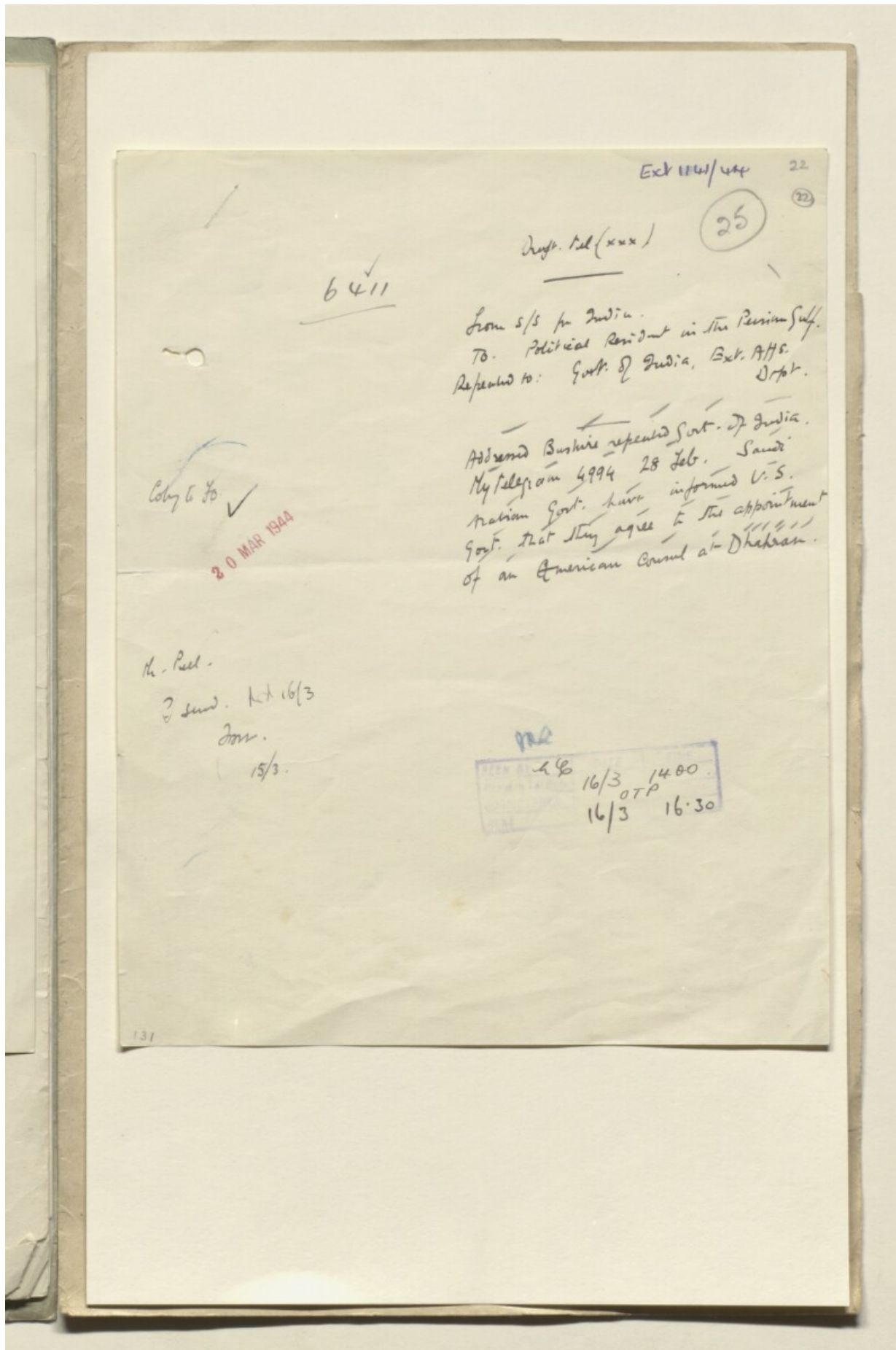
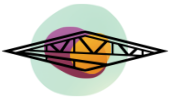


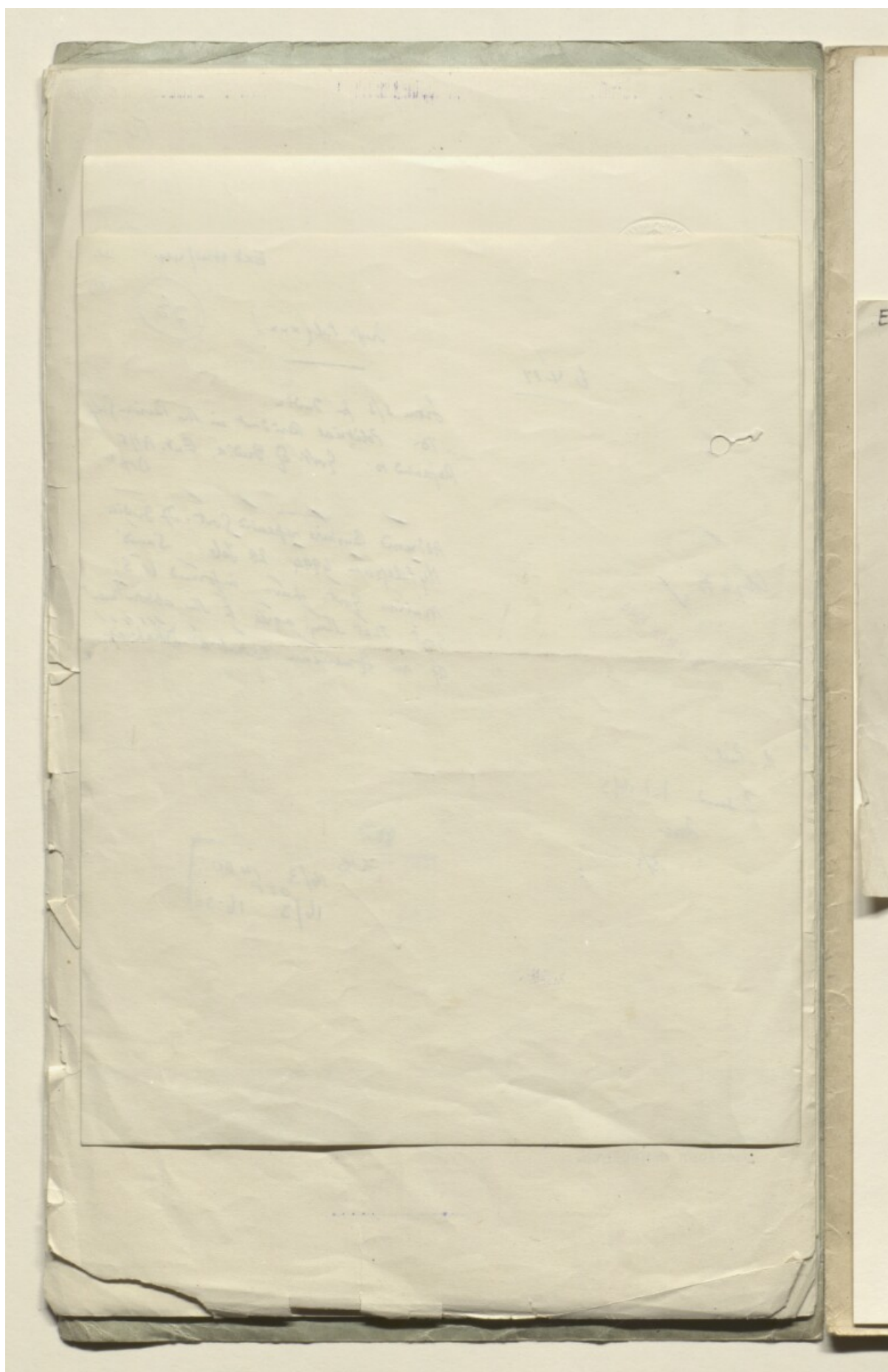


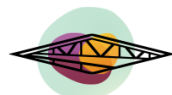












E1637/128125  
 WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF  
 THE UNDER SECRETARY OF  
 STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
 [CYPHER]  
 14 MAR 1944  
**SECRET**  
 FROM JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Jordan  
 No. 85.  
 13th March, 1944.

1070 929  
 INDEXED  
 EXT  
 1141  
 1044 6.35 p.m. 13th March, 1944.  
 R. 7.55 p.m. 13th March, 1944.

JJJ

IMMEDIATE.

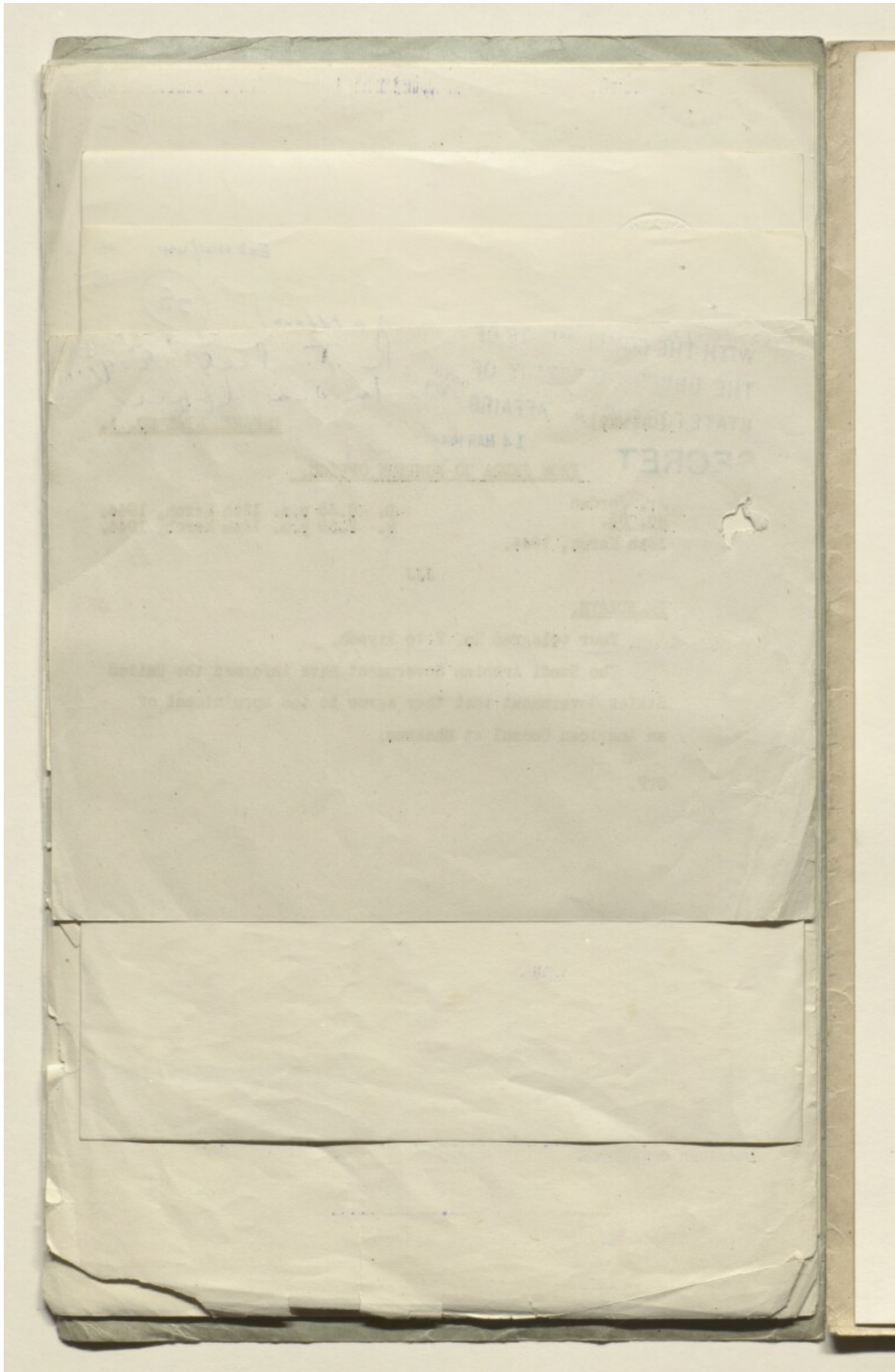
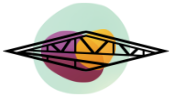
*Recd. in  
 Euc. Reg.* Your telegram No. 7 to Riyadh.

The Saudi Arabian Government have informed the United States Government that they agree to the appointment of an American Consul at Dhahran.

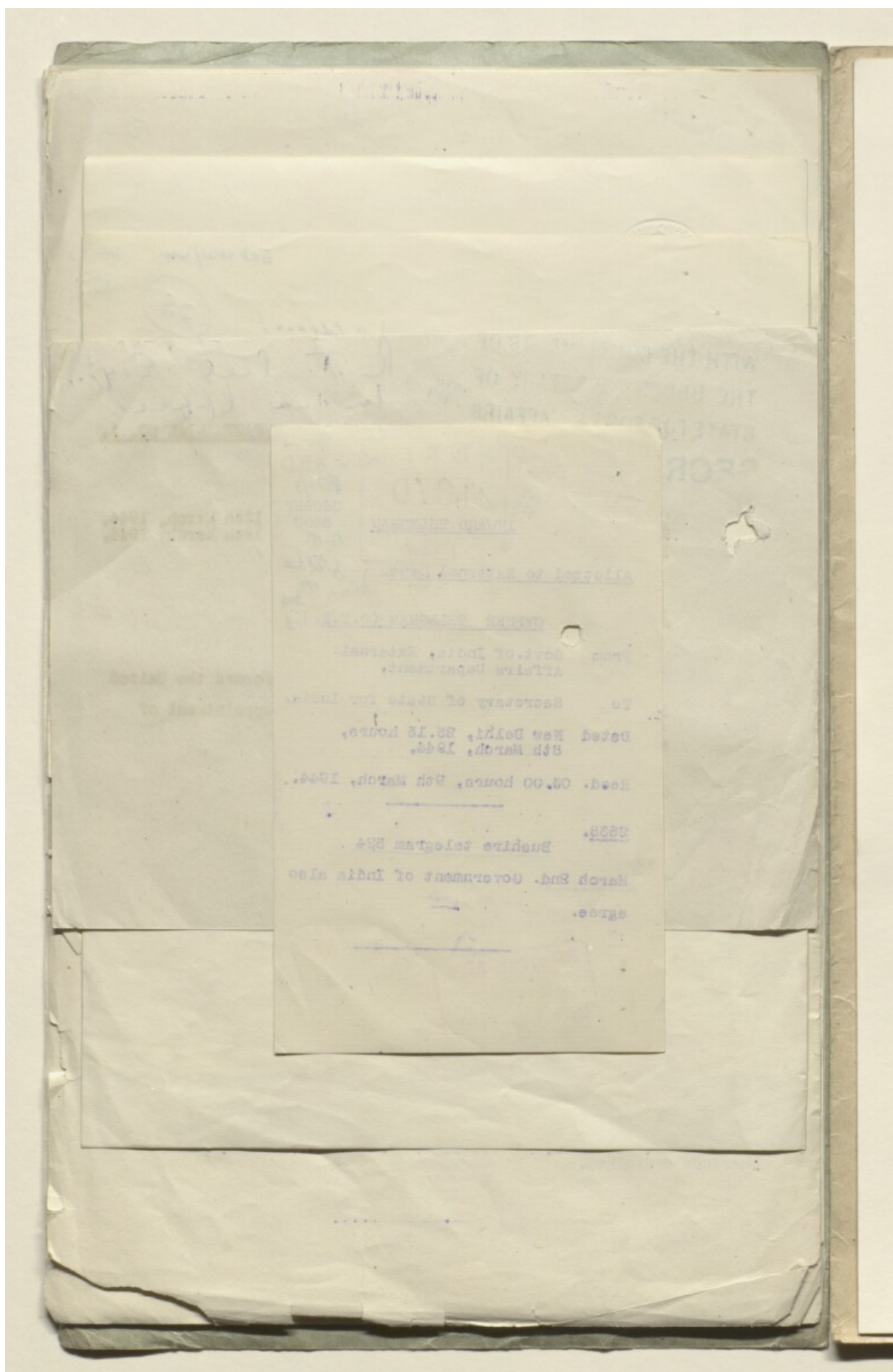
OTP.

REC'D. POL. SEC.  
 15 MAR 1944  
 INDIA OFFICE





6/5/7  
FILE COPY EXT INDEXED (24) 24  
889 899 ✓ 1070  
INWARD TELEGRAM  
8400  
1944  
Allotted to External Dept.  
CYPHER TELEGRAM (O.T.P.) 1/16  
From Govt. of India, External Affairs Department,  
To Secretary of State for India.  
Dated New Delhi, 23.15 hours, 8th March, 1944.  
Recd. 03.00 hours, 9th March, 1944.  
2532.  
Bushire telegram 524  
989 March 2nd. Government of India also agree.  
RECD. POL. DEPT.  
1 MAR 1944  
INDIA OFFICE







25 25  
FO 473  
M.H.

FILE COPY

INDEXED

INWARD TELEGRAM

EXT SECRET 7846

✓ 989

Allotted to External Department.

CYPHER TELEGRAM (O.F.O.P.)

From Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
To Tehran,

Repeated to Govt. of India, External Affairs Dept.,  
and Secretary of State for India.

Dated Bushire, 15.10 hours, 3rd March, 1944.

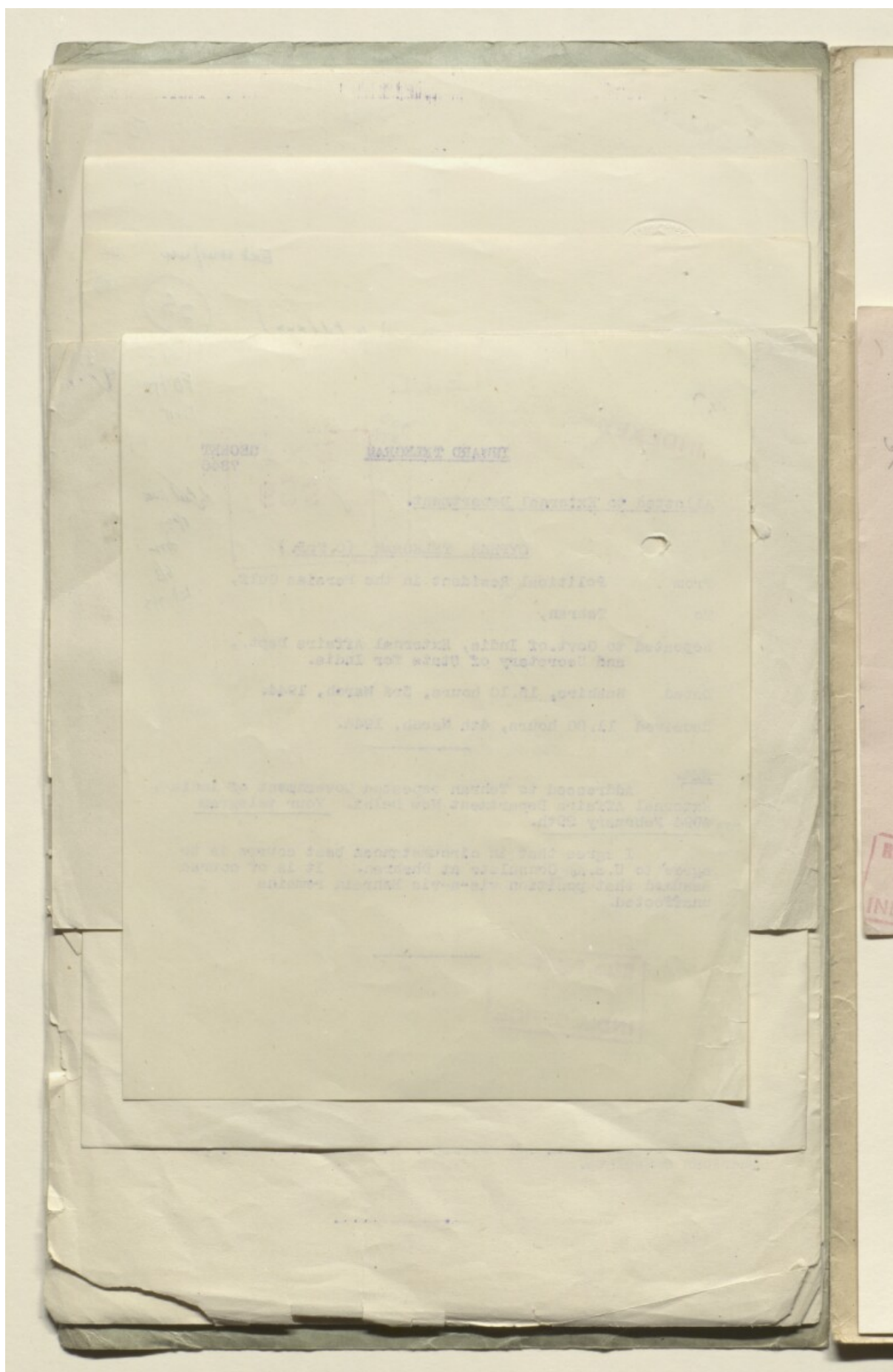
Received 11.00 hours, 4th March, 1944.

524- Addressed to Tehran repeated Government of India,  
External Affairs Department New Delhi. Your telegram  
753 4994 February 29th.

I agree that in circumstances best course is to  
agree to U.S.A. Consulate at Dhabren. It is of course  
assumed that position vis-a-vis Bahrain remains  
unaffected.

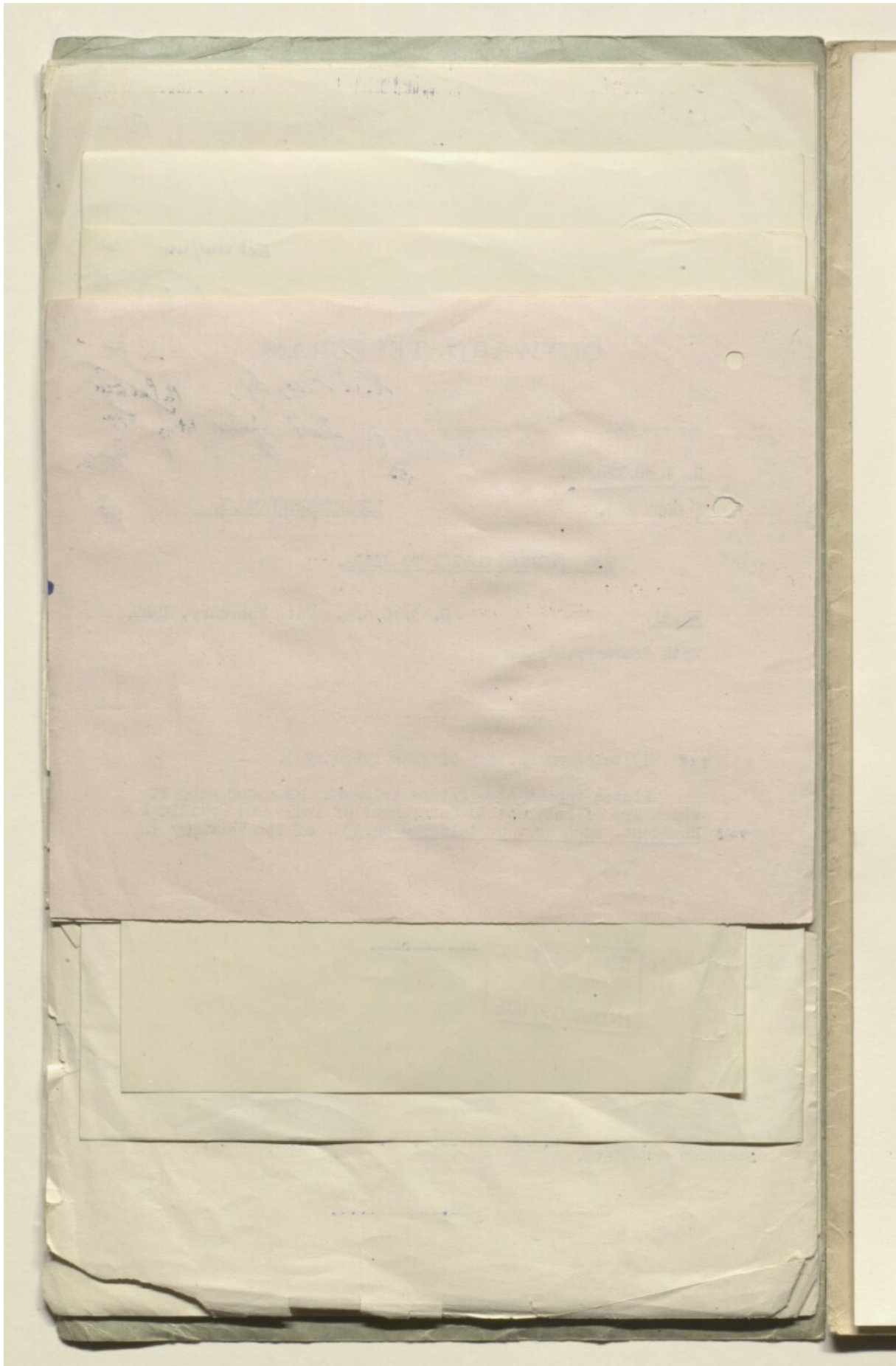
REGD. POL. DEPT.  
G. HARRIS  
INDIA OFFICE

H. Paul lines  
spc.  
dm  
6/3.  
Lot 7/3



753 Resid  
REC'D. POL. DEPT.  
INDIA OFFICE







27  
2x1753/44  
(21)

Ph. J. 1/3  
DRAFT TELEGRAM XXX

From: Secretary of State for India  
To: Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
Repeated to: Government of India, External Affairs Dept.

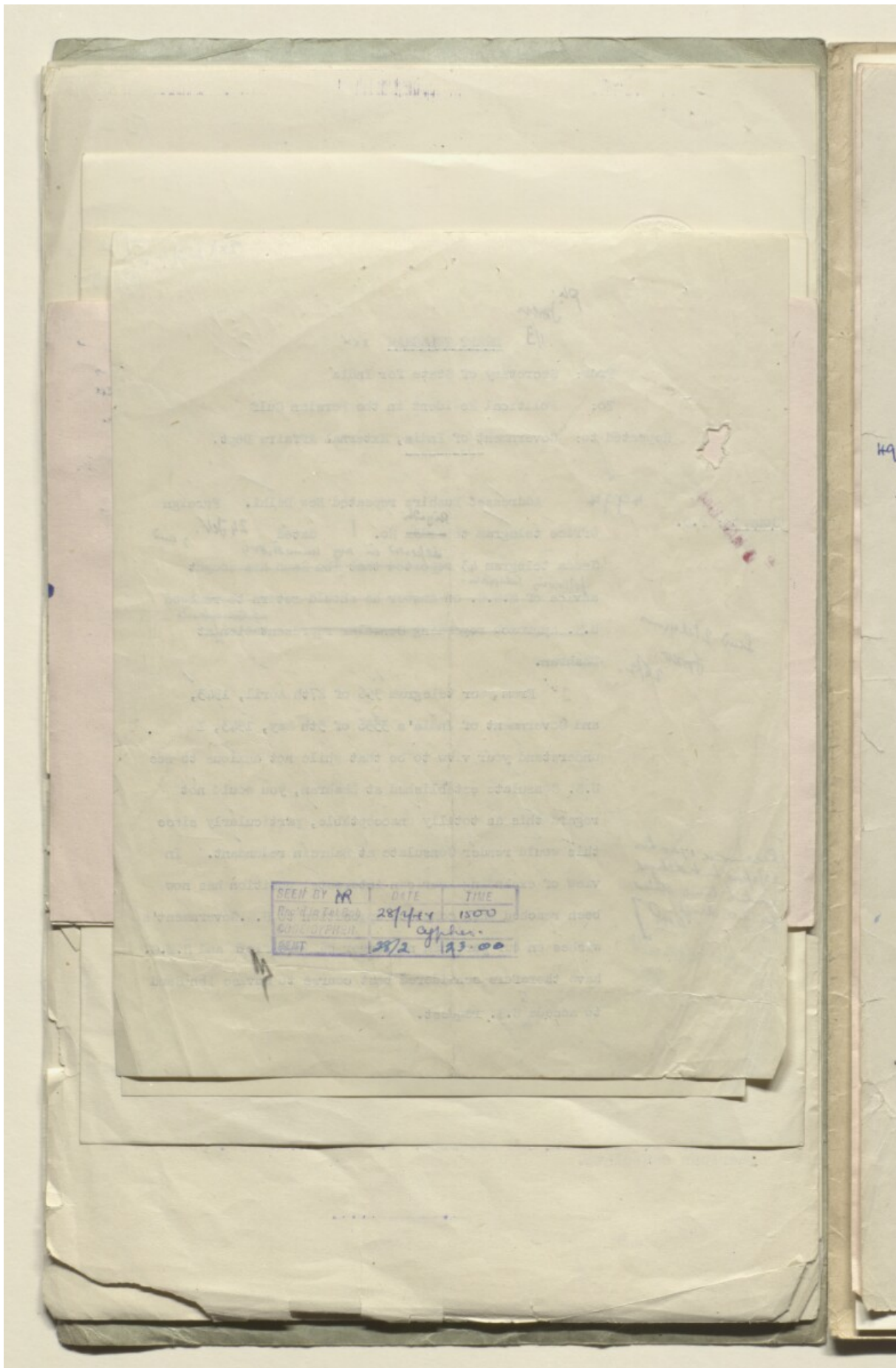
4994 Addressed Bushire repeated New Delhi. Foreign  
Office telegram to ~~Jedda~~ <sup>Riyadh</sup> No. 1 dated 24 Feb., and  
Jedda telegram 43 <sup>repeated in my immediate</sup> reported that Ibn Saud has sought  
following telegram: advice of H.M.G. on answer he should return to renewed  
U.S. approach regarding Consular representation at  
Dhahran.

2. From your telegram 956 of 27th April, 1943,  
and Government of India's 3556 of 5th May, 1943, I  
understand your view to be that while not anxious to see  
U.S. Consulate established at Dhahran, you would not  
regard this as totally unacceptable, particularly since  
this would render Consulate at Bahrain redundant. In  
view of expanding American interests, position has now  
been reached when complete opposition to U.S. Government's  
wishes on our part can no longer be justified and H.M.G.  
have therefore considered best course to advise Ibn Saud  
to accede U.S. request.

Copy to: F.O.  
2. 2. 1944  
Sent 2 telegram  
for 26/2.

[Received 1700 hrs  
22/2/44 but delayed  
until time stated  
for F.O. draft  
sent]

1st for 1st draft



SEEN BY MR	DATE	TIME
By [illegible]	28/4/44	1500
COPIED BY	[illegible]	
SENT	28/2	123-00





(28) 28

**Secret**

**EXT 753**

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

1944

FROM JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

[CYPHER]

Mr. Jordan. D: 11.40 a.m. 9th February, 1944.  
 No. 43 R: 3.15 p.m. 9th February, 1944.  
 9th February, 1944.

*From 8/5 to Pol. Resident in the P.G. repeats to G/I. External Affs. Dept.*  
*My immediately preceding telegram. Following is repetition of Jeddah telegram*  
*beginning My despatch No. 98 of December 16th. 43 dated 9 Feb.*

United States Legation have again raised the question of United States Consular representation at Dehnan. My United States colleague informed Amir Faisal that as Ibn Saud objected to the creation of a consular post, United States Government proposed a member of the Staff of Legation at Jeddah should visit Dehnan at intervals. He added that United States citizens at Dehnan suffered considerable inconvenience owing to the absence of a consular representative and had had trouble over passport and other consulate facilities.

2. Ibn Saud wishes you to be informed and seeks your advice since he knows His Majesty's Government have, up to the present, objected to foreign consular posts in the Persian Gulf. He begs that your reply will be constructive and that you will not pass the ball back absolutely.

3. He wonders if it would not be possible for His Majesty's Government to come to some modus vivendi with United States over this question without of course letting them know that he has referred the question to us.

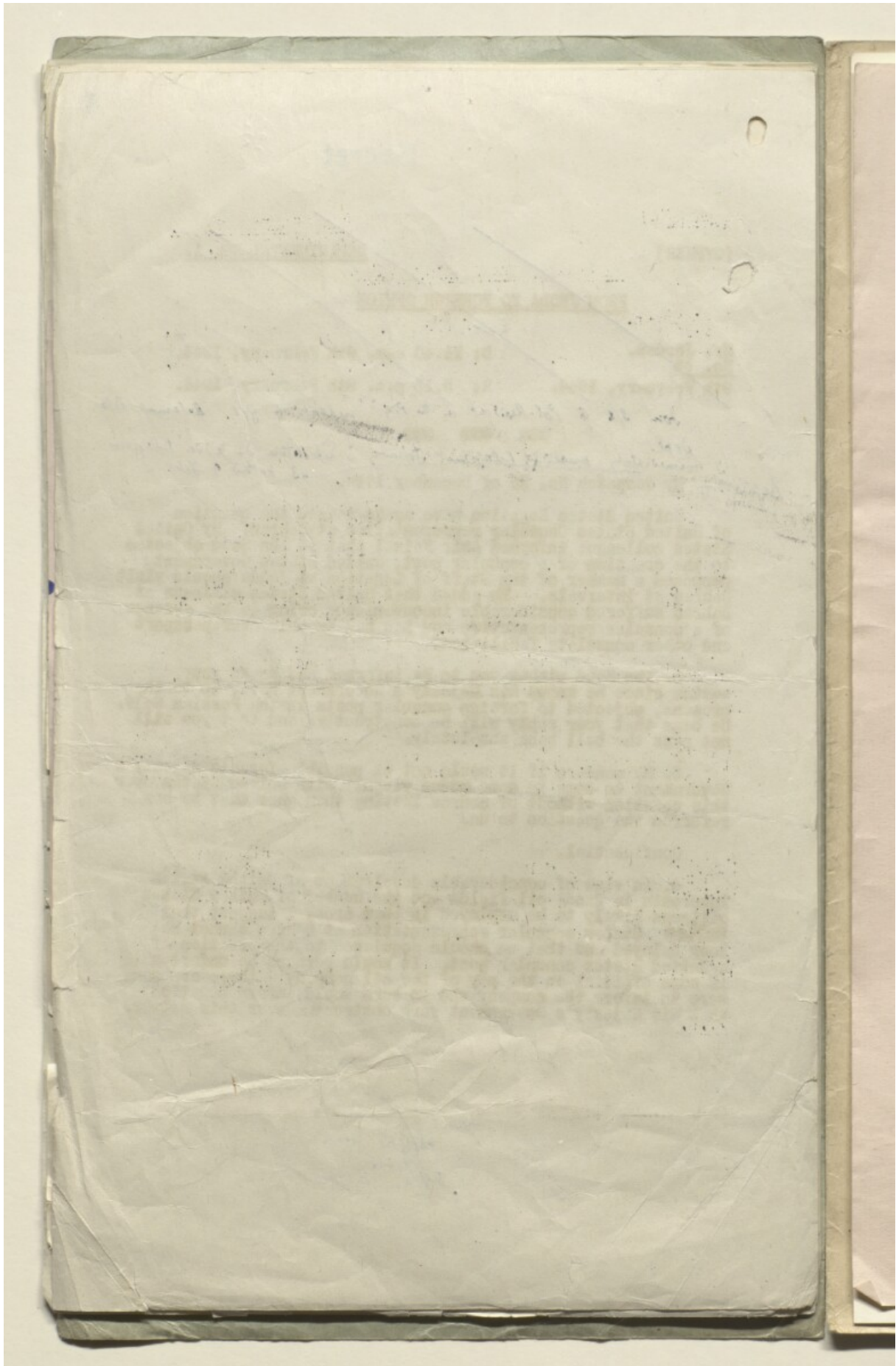
Confidential.

4. In view of considerable development of United States interests in Saudi oil fields and the number of United States citizens likely to be employed in that area, I suggest that United States consular representation at Dehnan cannot be long delayed and that we should acquiesce to the creation of a United States consular post. It would perhaps be unfortunate if some official in the pay of the oil company - there are some - were to inform the company who in turn would inform Legation that His Majesty's Government were obstructive over this matter.

END.

O.T.P.

SEEN BY	DATE	TIME
RECEIVED	28/2/44	1500
CODE	29/2	10500
SENT		







## OUTWARD TELEGRAM

INDEXED 29

FILE COPY *R. J. Peel, Sec.,*

With the Compliment  
of the  
Under Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs

453  
197

EX India Office

899

26 FEB 1944

E.928/128/25

[Cypher]

SECRET

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO RIYADH

No. 1

D. 6.45 p.m. 24th February, 1944.

24th February, 1944.

Repeated to Government of India  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
M.E.Min No. 29 Saving.

- - - -

753 Your telegram No. 43 [Question of appointment of an  
American Consul at Dhahran].

I agree with you that in view of United States interests in Hasa the American request for consular representation there seems justified and I think we should advise Ibn Saud to accede to it. You should therefore, if you see no objection, reply to Ibn Saud on the following lines.

2. His Majesty's Government are aware that hitherto Ibn Saud has not been prepared to agree to consular representation at any place in his territories except Jedda, and that until recently there have been no foreign interests in other parts of Saudi Arabia which would justify the establishment of consular posts. But now an immense industry is growing up at Dhahran which will employ increasing numbers of United States citizens, and it is reasonable that the United States Government should wish to provide consular facilities for them. His Majesty's Government feel that in the circumstances continued refusal of the American request would only be a source of natural irritation to the United States Government and they would therefore suggest that Ibn Saud would be well advised to agree to it. They consider Ibn Saud need have no fear that the appointment of an American consul to Dhahran would be likely to be taken as a precedent and lead to corresponding requests for consular representation at Dhahran by other Powers, since no other country has commercial interests comparable with those of the United States of America in Eastern Saudi Arabia.

3. As regards His Majesty's Government's attitude towards the establishment of consular posts in the Arab States of the Persian Gulf to which Ibn Saud refers, you should explain that conditions there do not correspond with those in Saudi Arabia, since by agreement with the rulers His Majesty's Government are responsible for their foreign relations and in many cases exercise jurisdiction over all foreign nationals.

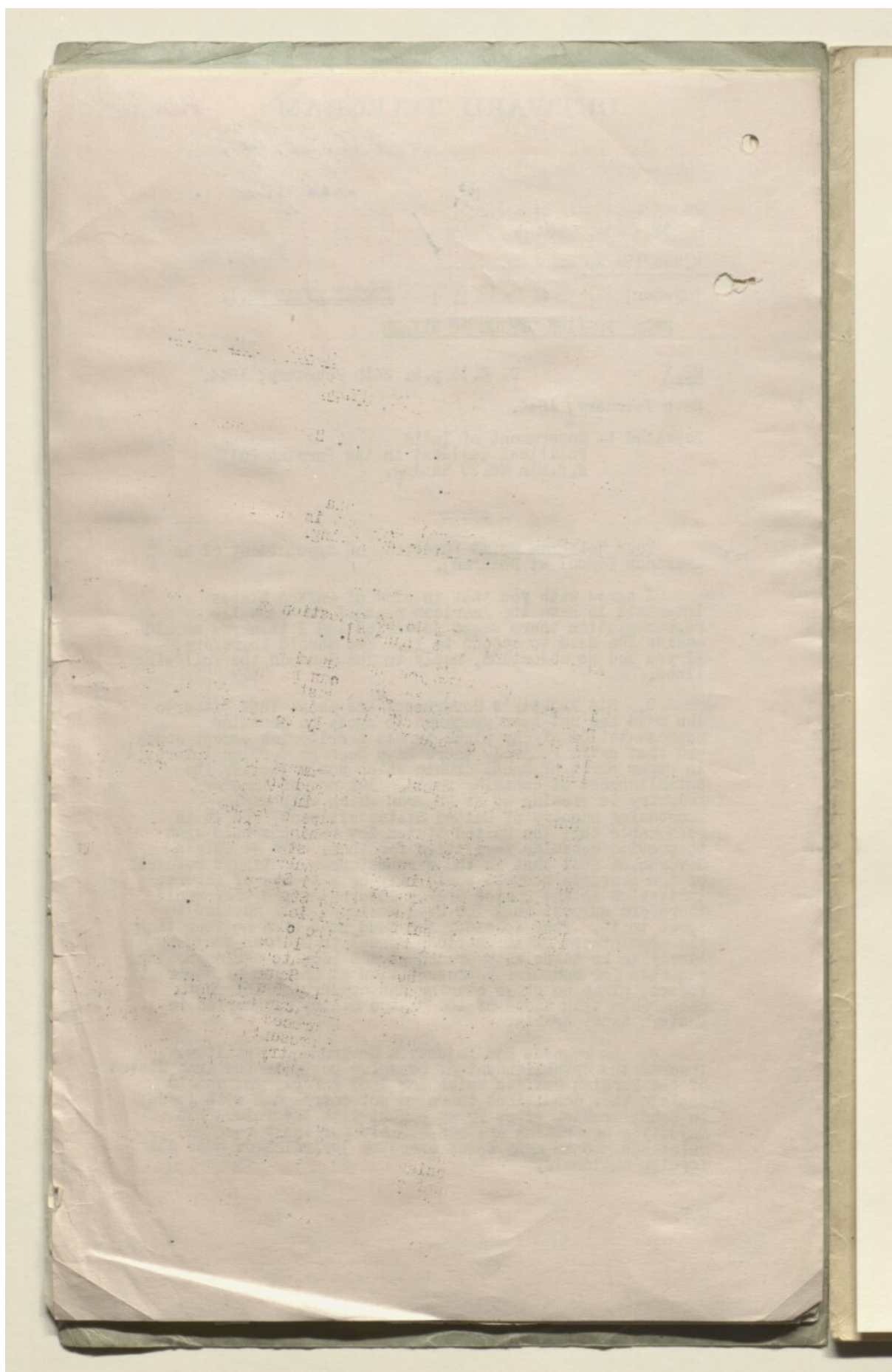
OTP.

REGD. POL. DEPT.

2 FEB 1944

INDIA OFFICE







*As proposed.*  
*There is little substance in view of the protest U.S. attaches to*  
*U.S. Consular representation at Dhahran.*  
*OK 21/2*

*See 8/2/1942*

Under Secretary of State,

Please see the Foreign Office letter of 15th February below.

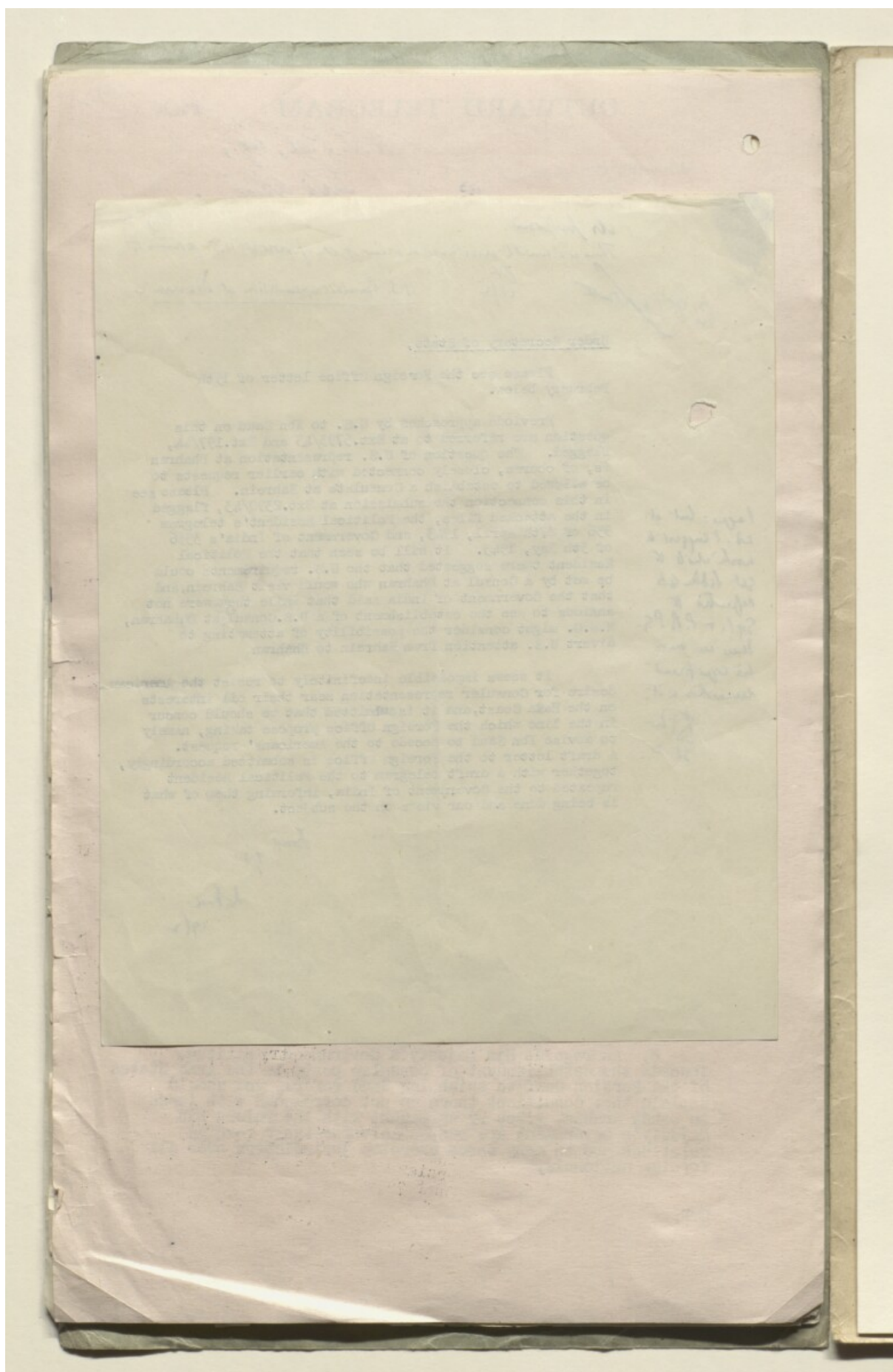
Previous approaches by U.S. to Ibn Saud on this question are referred to at Ext.5793/43 and Ext.197/44, flagged. The question of U.S. representation at Dhahran is, of course, closely connected with earlier requests to be allowed to establish a Consulate at Bahrain. Please see in this connection the submission at Ext.2390/43, flagged in the attached files, the Political Resident's telegram 956 of 27th April, 1943, and Government of India's 3556 of 5th May, 1943. It will be seen that the Political Resident there suggested that the U.S. requirements could be met by a Consul at Dhahran who would visit Bahrain, and that the Government of India said that while they were not anxious to see the establishment of a U.S. Consul at Dhahran, H.M.G. might consider the possibility of attempting to divert U.S. attention from Bahrain to Dhahran.

*I agree: but it is suggested to work while the set of the 63 referred to Sq. 1. & P.R.P.S. There are some last type printed remarks with it.*  
*21.2*

It seems impossible indefinitely to resist the American desire for Consular representation near their oil interests on the Haja Coast, and it is submitted that we should concur in the line which the Foreign Office propose taking, namely to advise Ibn Saud to accede to the Americans' request. A draft letter to the Foreign Office is submitted accordingly, together with a draft telegram to the Political Resident repeated to the Government of India, informing them of what is being done and our views on the subject.

*Forced 19/2.*  
*19/2*









31  
 Exr. 753/44.  
 31  
 31  
 DRAFT LETTER  
 C.W.Baxter, Esq., CMC., MD.,  
 Foreign Office,  
 S.W.1.

23 FEB 1944  
 Dear Baxter,

Thank you for your letter, No.E.928/128/25 of 15th February, about Ibn Saud's request for our advice on the subject of American Consular representation at Dhahran. We concur in your draft telegram, which we should be grateful if you would repeat to the Political Resident and the Government of India. We are sending a covering telegram to both which we will despatch as soon as we hear from you that your telegram has gone off.

In view of the interest of the Political Resident and the Government of India in this subject, H.M.Minister might perhaps with advantage have repeated his telegram No.43 to both. I wonder whether you would consider drawing his attention to the desirability of repeating telegrams of this sort to them, since otherwise we have only to repeat them from here, and this involves unnecessary labour apart from the delay thereby caused. Another example of this sort recently was his telegrams about the American project/

17.

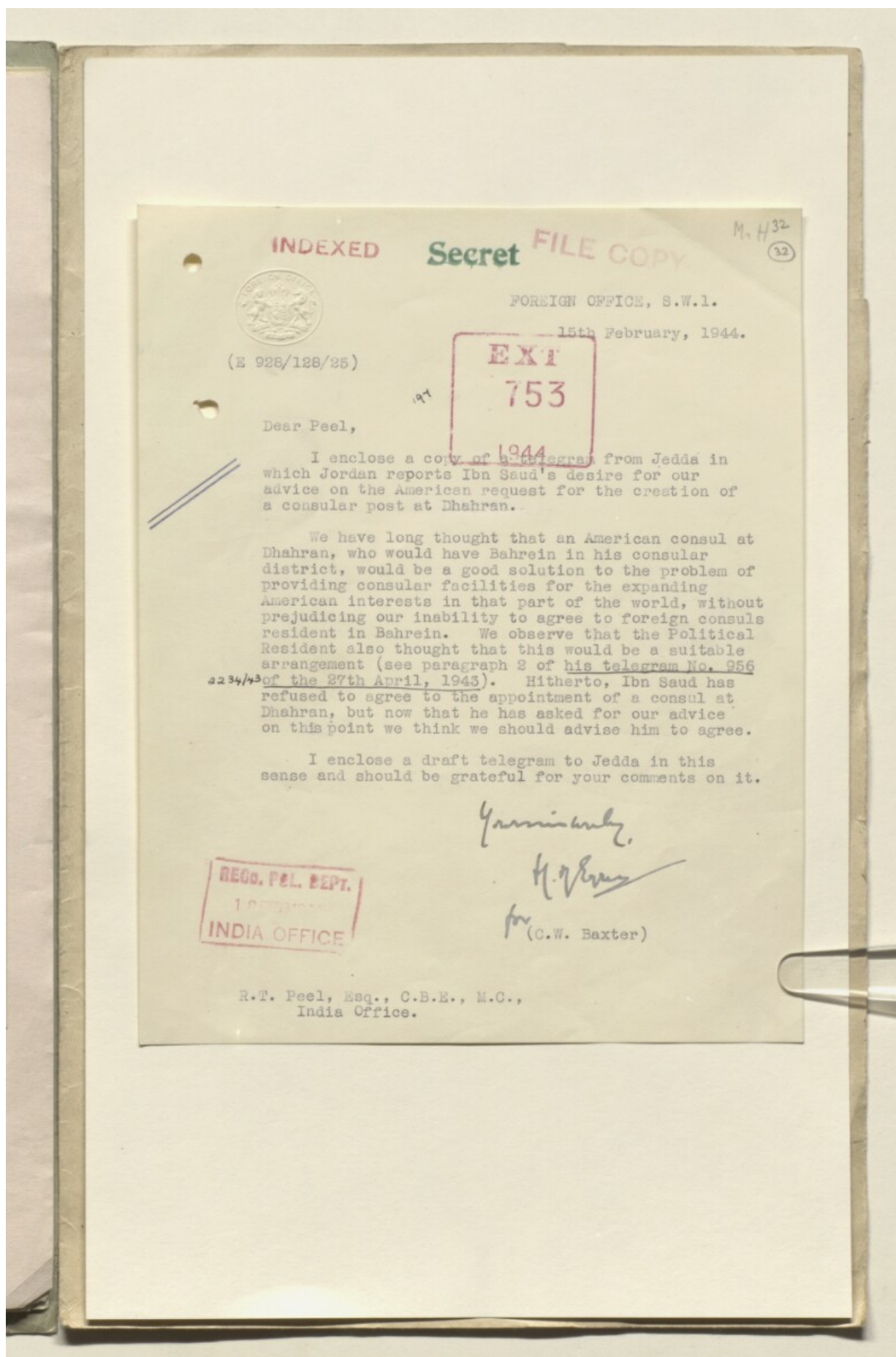


project for a trans-Arabian pipeline, which he did not repeat  
 to anyone. <sup>(Harris repeated this in his letter to Lord Duns 15 Dec)</sup> If his practice is connected with the use of  
 one-time pads, it is worth bearing in mind that Jedda has  
 India Office 'A' Tables, which are held generally throughout  
 the Gulf and by the Government of India.

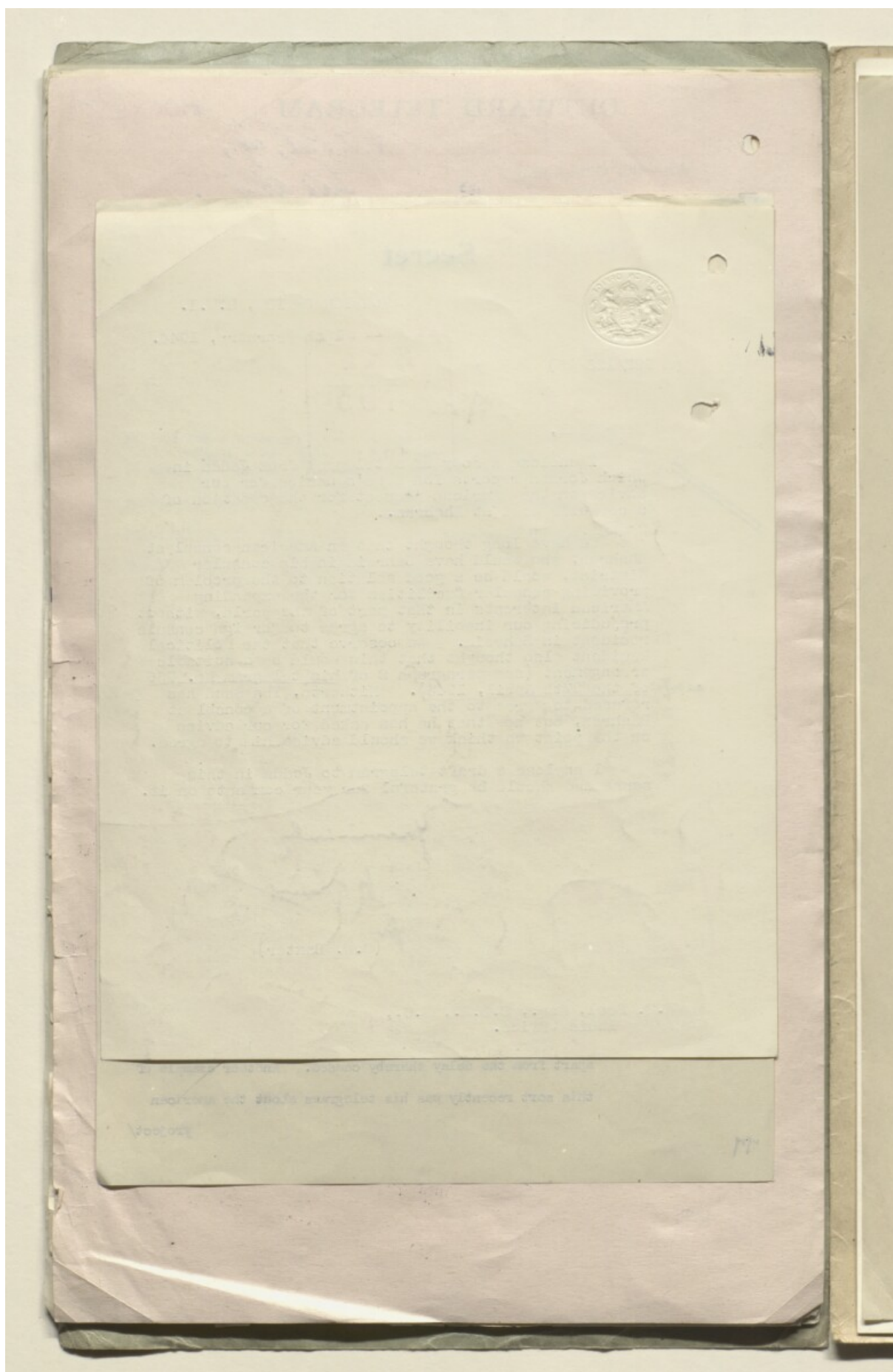
Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R. PEEL











35 (1)

Secret

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

February, 1944.

H.M. Minister,  
Jedda.

Telegram

No. . .

Cypher

Departmental No.1.

Your telegram No. 43 [Question of appointment of an American Consul at Dhahran].

I agree with you that in view of United States interests in Hasa the American request for consular representation there seems justified and I think we should advise Ibn Saud to accede to it. You should therefore, if you see no objection, reply to Ibn Saud on the following lines.

2. His Majesty's Government are aware that hitherto Ibn Saud has not been prepared to agree to consular representation at any place in his territories except Jedda, and that until recently there have been no foreign interests in other parts of Saudi Arabia which would justify the establishment of consular posts. But now an immense industry is growing up at Dhahran which will employ increasing numbers of United States citizens, and it is reasonable that the United States Government should wish to provide consular facilities for them. His Majesty's Government feel that in the circumstances continued refusal of the American request would only be a source of natural irritation to the United States Government and they would therefore suggest that Ibn Saud would be well advised to agree to it. They consider Ibn Saud need have no fear that the appointment of an American consul to Dhahran would be likely to be taken as a precedent and lead to

corresponding/





corresponding requests for consular representation at Dhahran by other Powers, since no other country has commercial interests comparable with those of the United States of America in Eastern Saudi Arabia.

3. As regards His Majesty's Government's attitude towards the establishment of consular posts in the Arab States of the Persian Gulf to which Ibn Saud refers, you should explain that conditions there do not correspond with those in Saudi Arabia, since by agreement with the rulers His Majesty's Government are responsible for their foreign relations and in many cases exercise jurisdiction over all foreign nationals.





NOTES FOR REGISTRY.	1944.	Initials.
<i>Mr. Ballou</i> <i>opa.</i> <i>Ad</i> <i>1/2</i> <i>3/2</i>	Under Secretary...	<i>1-2</i> <i>AST</i>
	Secretary of State	
	Committee	
	Under Secretary...	
	Secretary of State	
	Perusal ...	

*Spec. 34*  
*Ext. 420/44.*  
*6/57*

SUBJECT: *U.S.A. and Saudi Arabia.*

*100th Street*  
*ca*  
*2/2*

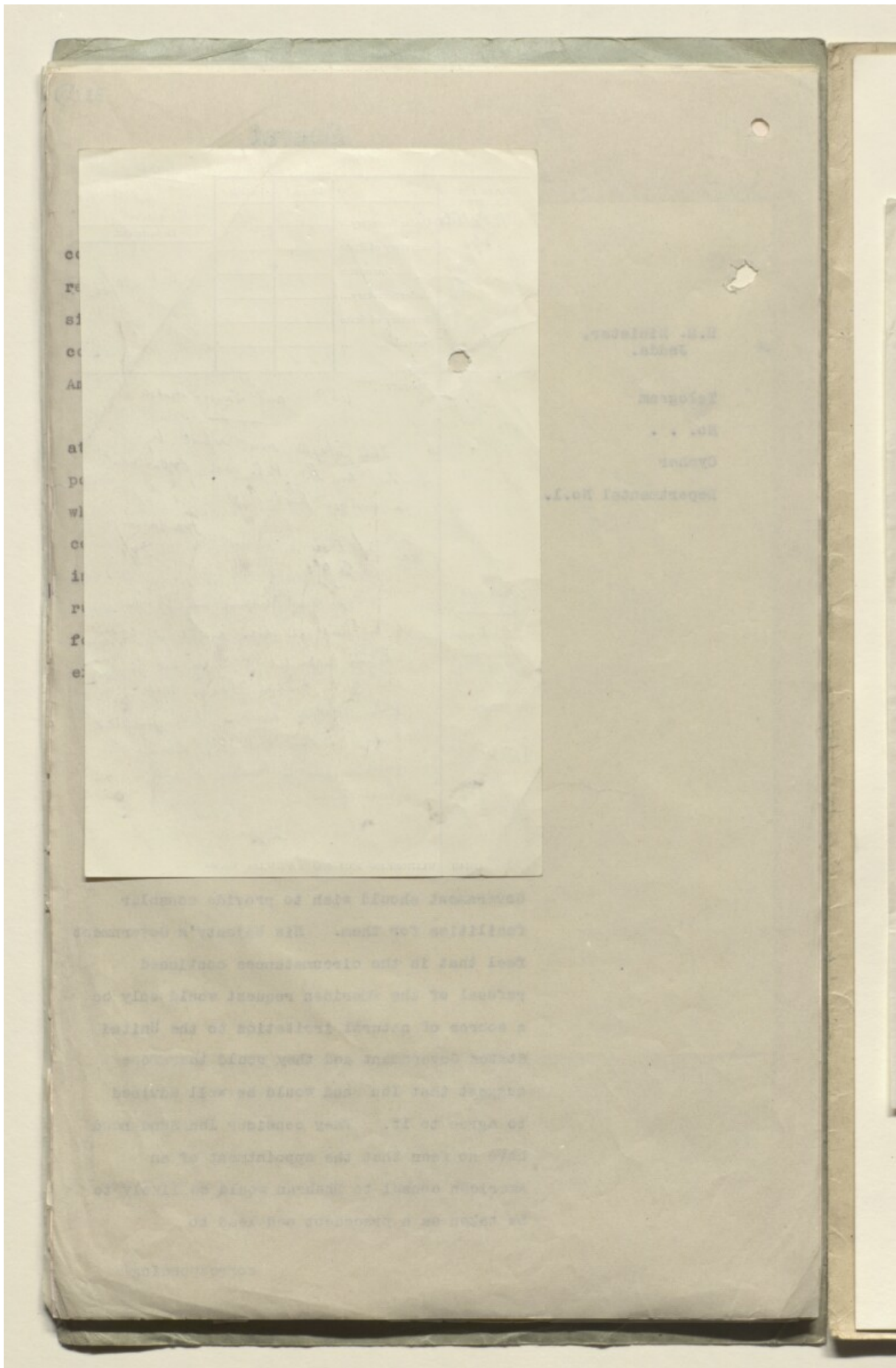
This alleged secret report by  
someone in the U.S. War Department  
is a curious production!  
*Information*  
*War Staff to see.*  
*6/11*  
*29/1.*

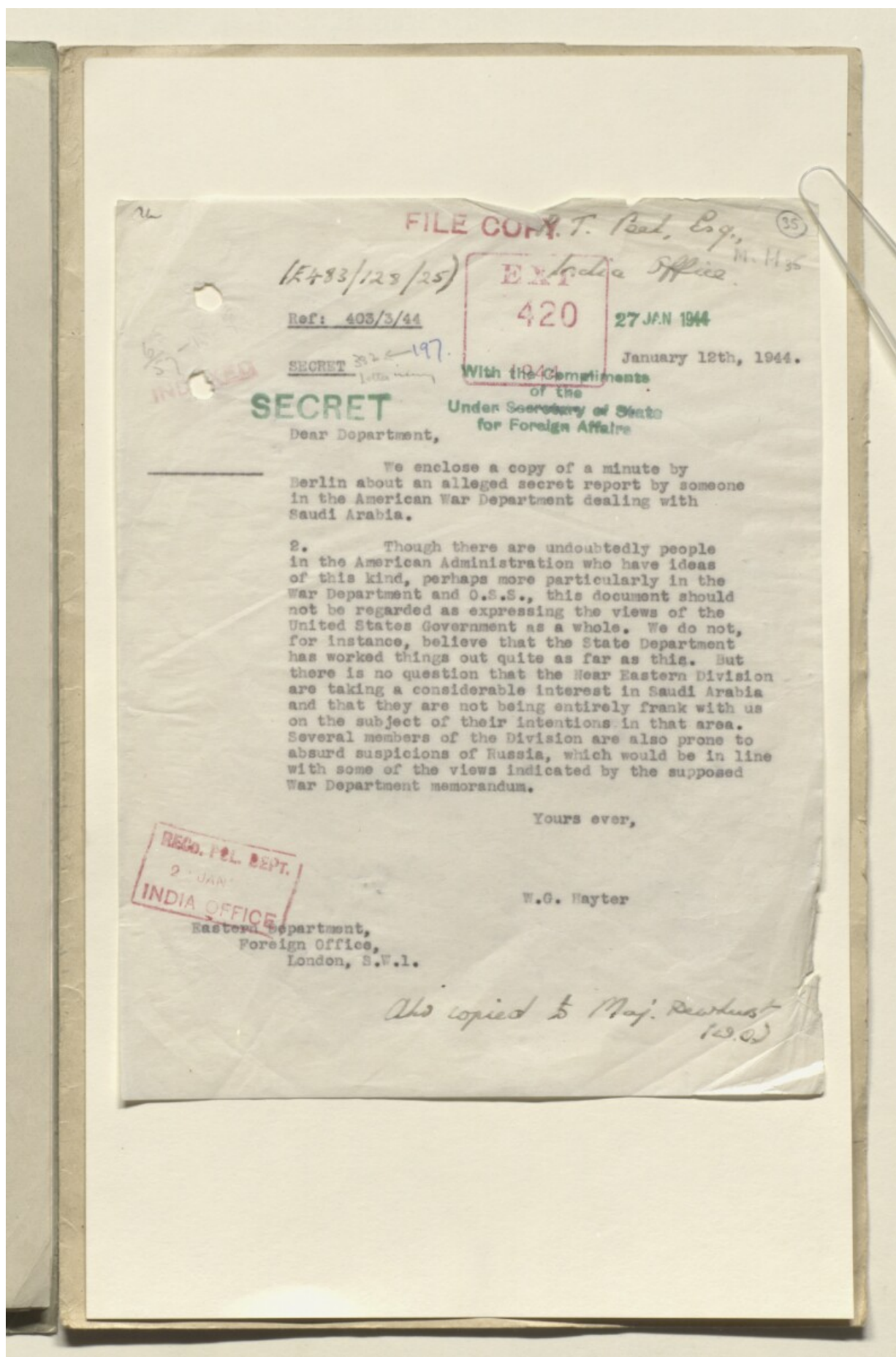
*Arabs as*  
*"genuinely*  
*reliable allies*  
*strikes me as*  
*naïf."*  
*2/2*

*Shaded 17*  
*2.11*

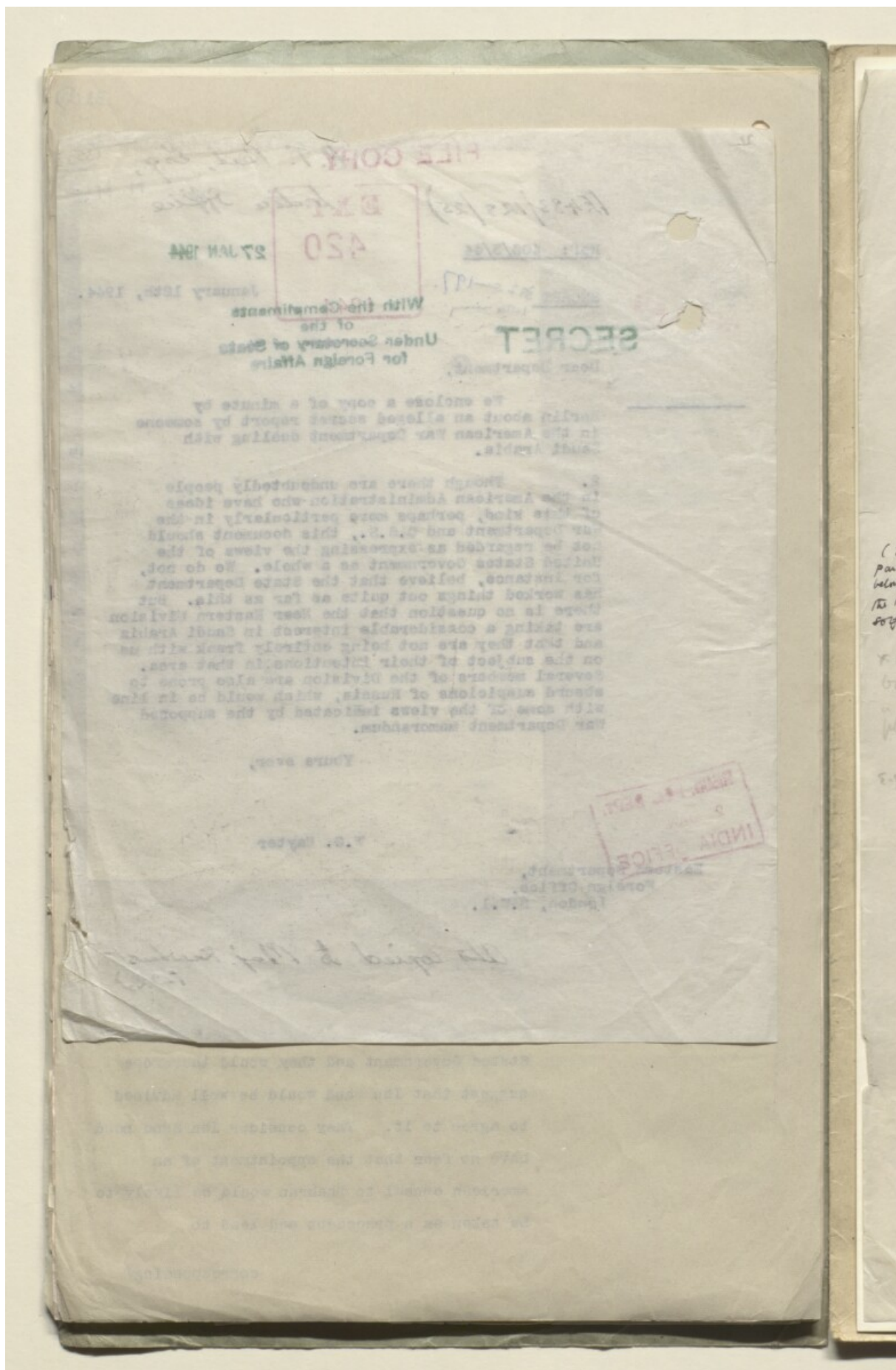
It would not surprise me if ideas  
of this kind are being mooted in the  
U.S. War Dept. but I confess that the  
idea of the American Pacific Fleet in  
the Persian Gulf seems a little far-fetched.  
Perhaps they are thinking of obtaining  
facilities from the Persians as well as  
Saudi Arabia.  
*Actual 1/2*

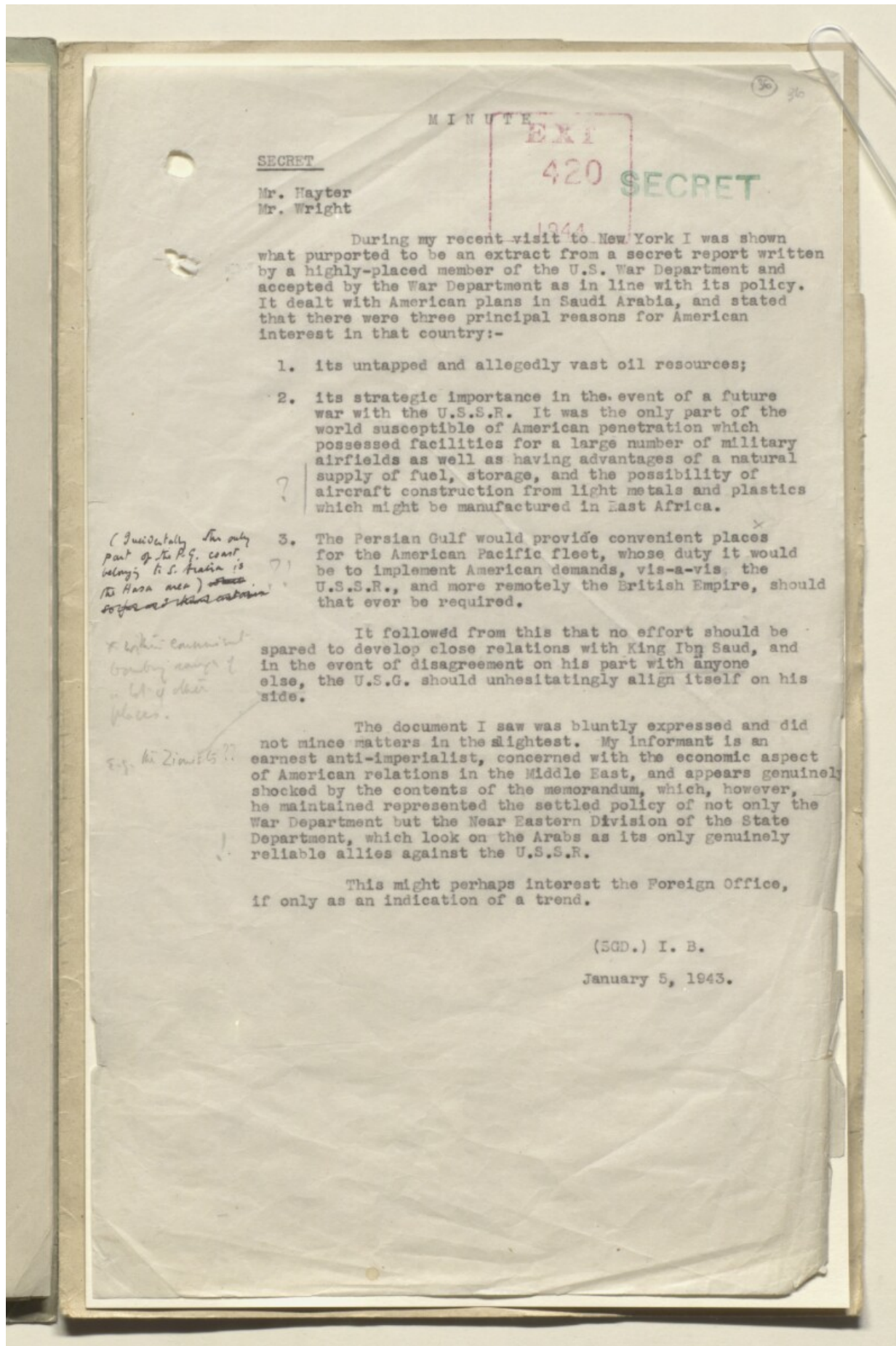
(15146) Wk.17780/P.106 5,000 6/40 A.B.E.W.Ltd. Gp. 655



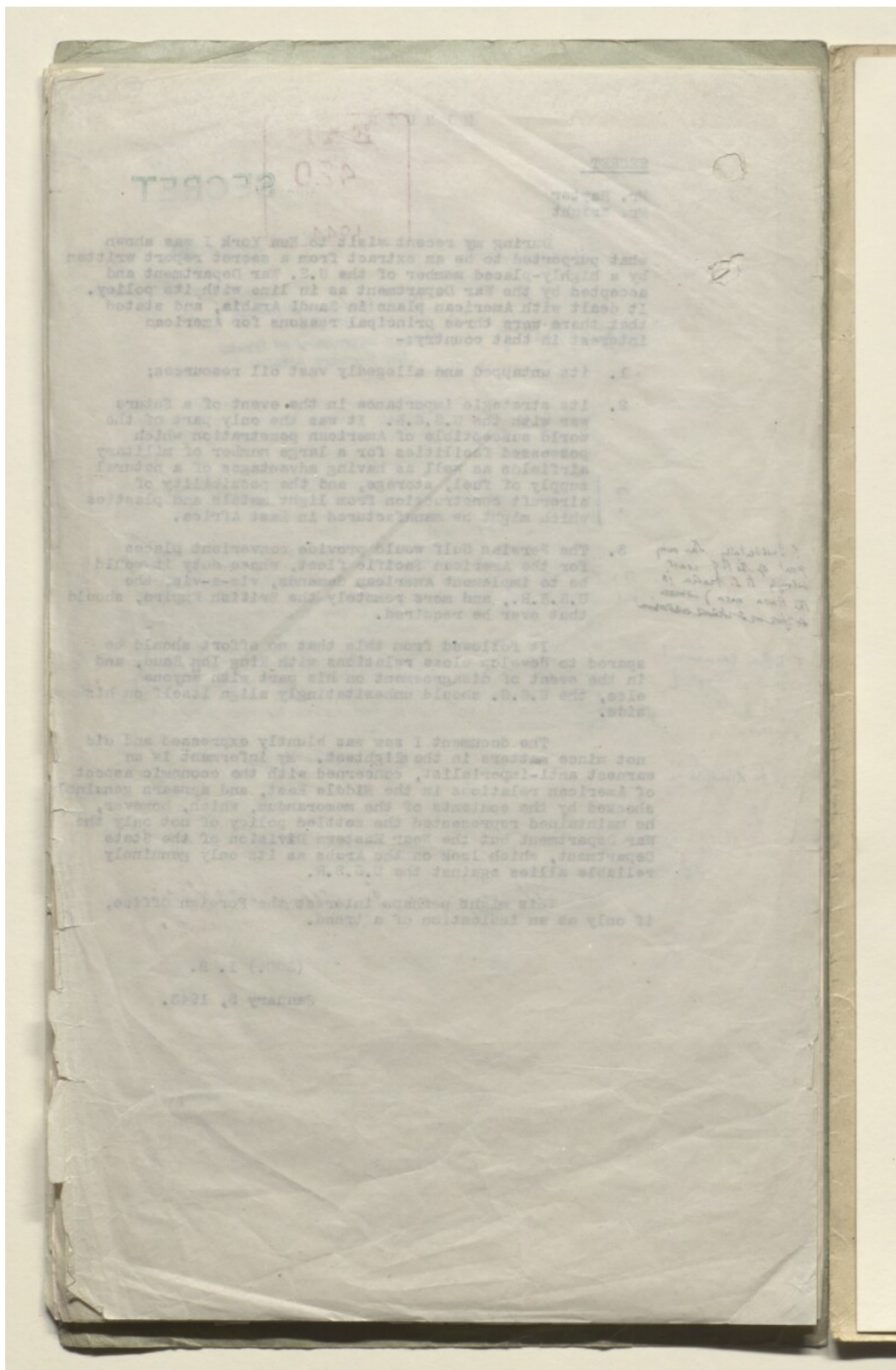
















Miss O  
 M.D. Street p. 4.  
 2/2.

Ext 382/44 37  
 (37)

2. H. Palmer: Noted ~~1/2~~  
 Please see that on all papers copied  
 to the Pol. Resident it is indicated  
 to whom else copies have been sent.

1. H. Peel. To see. Perhaps you would  
 like to reply to Sir G. Prior by letter as  
 sign'd below?

Sir Geoffrey Prior K.C.E. etc.  
 Pol. Resident in the P.F.  
 Bushair.

31/1/44  
 Dear Prior  
 Would you please refer to  
 your telegram No. 223 of 25<sup>th</sup>  
 Jan?

I am sorry that Jeddah tel-419  
 was not repeated to you by telegram,  
 but there seemed no particular  
 urgency about this at the time.  
 We will however keep a look-out

and we are under instructions  
 to use air mail rather than  
 telegrams whenever possible so  
 as to save the load on the  
 cables.

Yours sincerely,  
(Sgd.) R. PEELE





38

F027/1  
M.H

(38)

FILE COPY EXT

5793/23 ✓ 382

197

INDEXED

INWARD TELEGRAM

1944

SECRET  
2940.

(If in any case the communication of the contents of this document to any person outside Government Service is authorised, it must be paraphrased).

Allotted to External Department.

CYPHER TELEGRAM

From Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To Secretary of State for India.

Dated Bushire, 15.30 hours, 25th January 1944.

Received 10.45 hours, 26th January 1944.

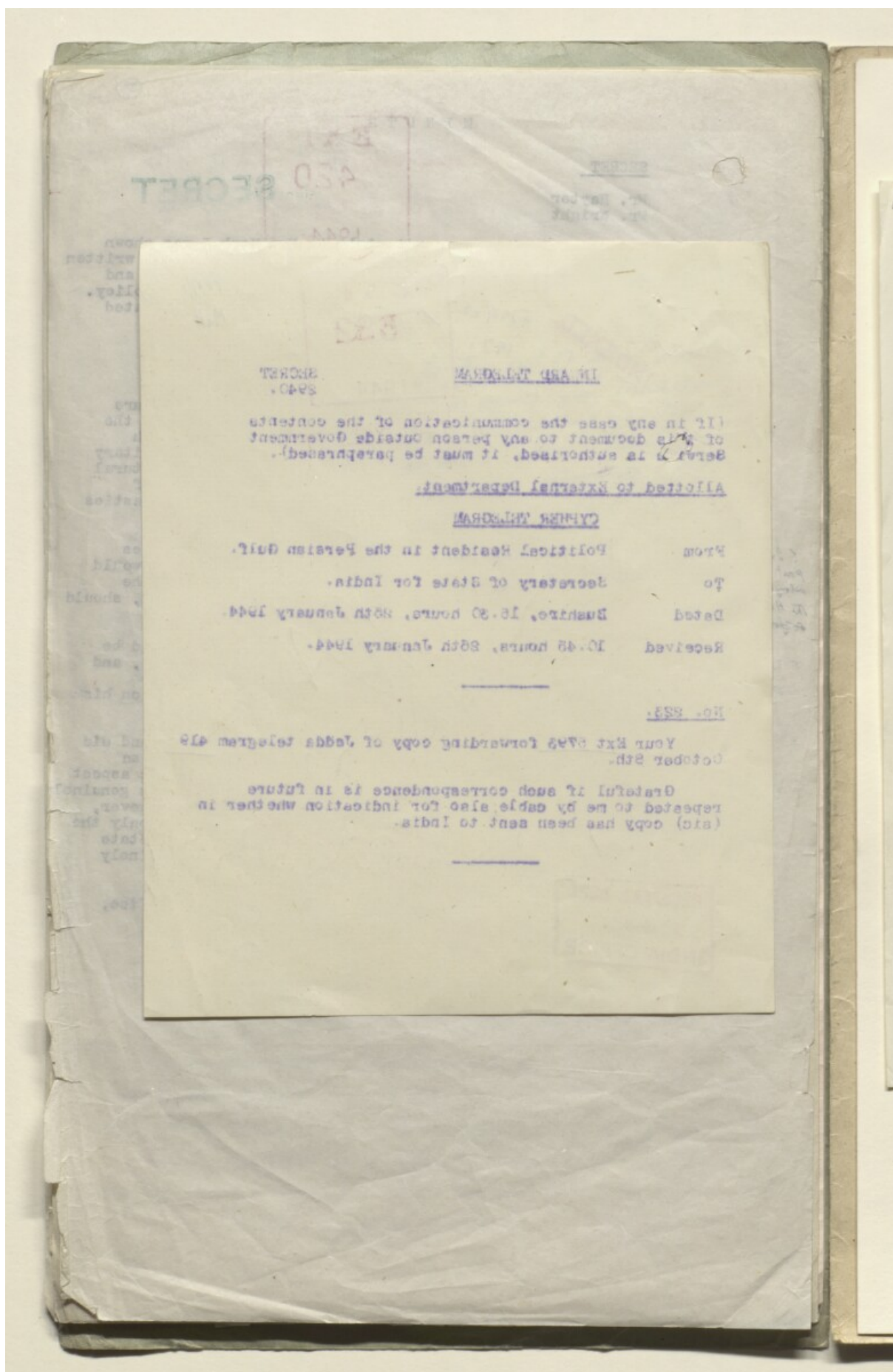
No. 223.

Your Ext 5793 forwarding copy of Jeddah telegram 419 October 8th.

Grateful if such correspondence is in future repeated to me by cable; also for indication whether in (sic) copy has been sent to India.

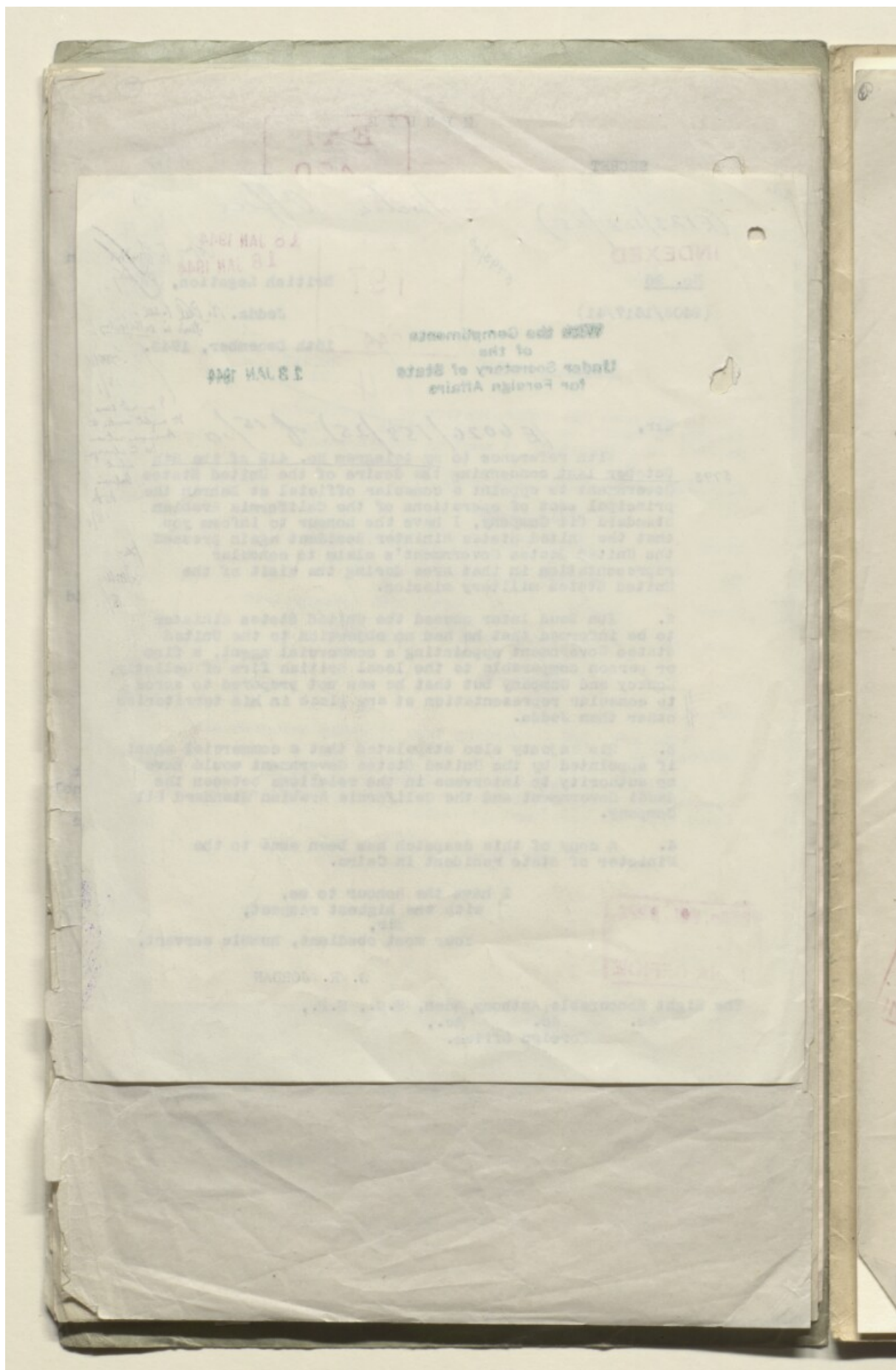
REGD. P.L. SEPT.  
2 JAN 1944  
INDIA OFFICE



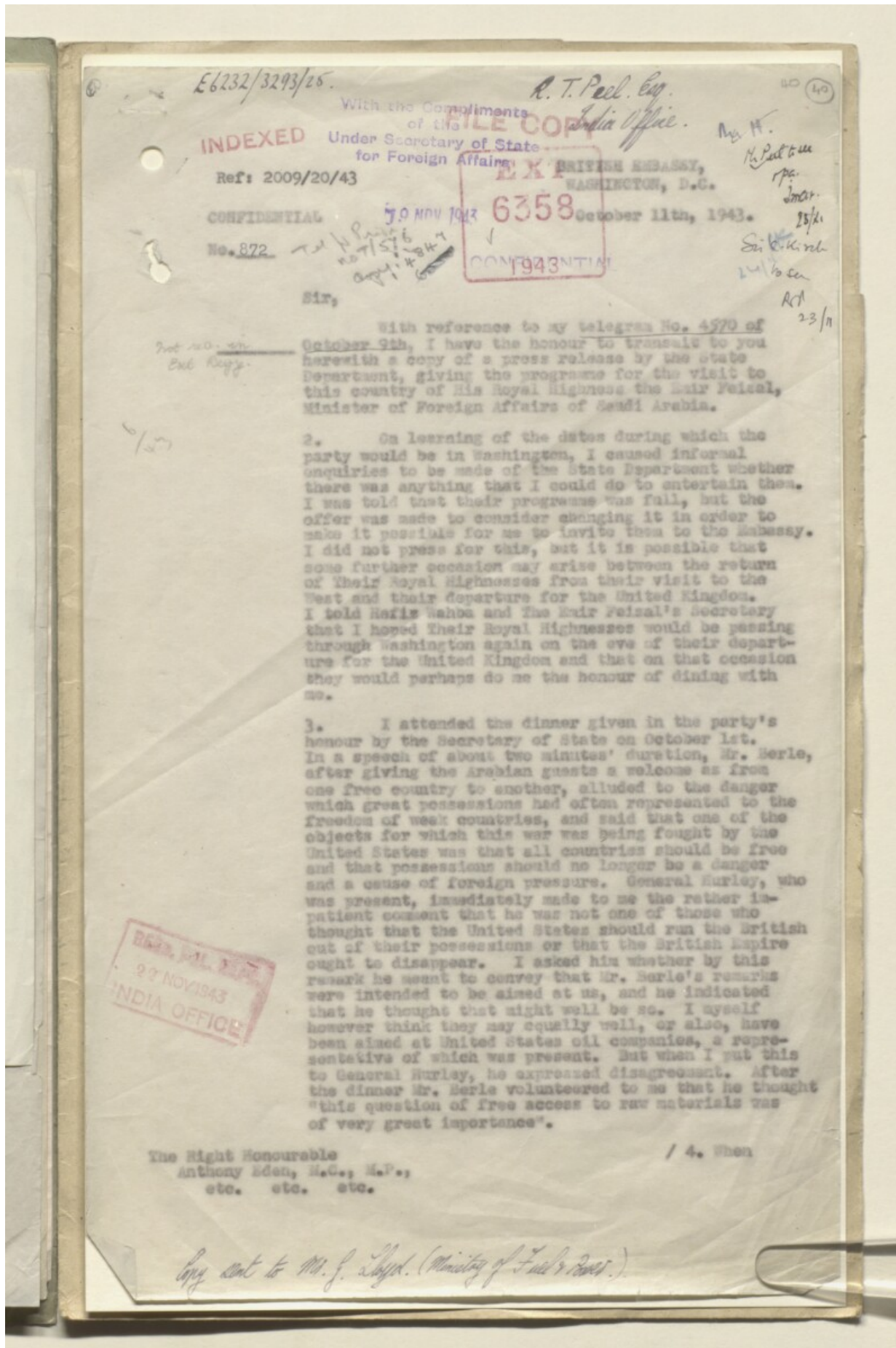


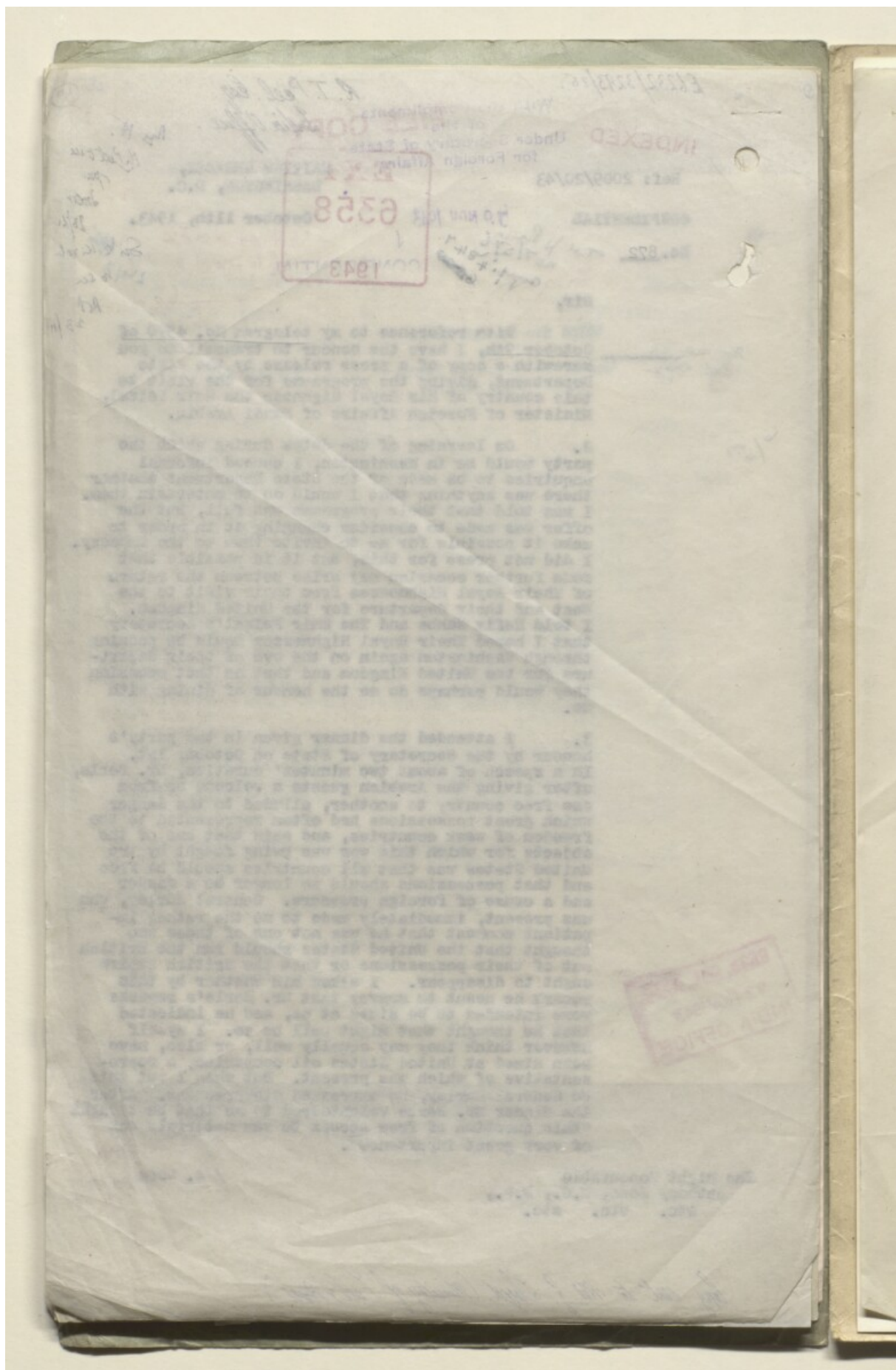
















CONFIDENTIAL

6358

1943

-2-

4. When a member of my staff alluded to Mr. Berle's speech to the head of the Near Eastern Division of the State Department, Mr. Ailing's only comment was that he wondered how long Mr. Berle had taken to prepare his speech. This seems to suggest that the Near Eastern Division at any rate had no part in its preparation.

NA long 7 1/2 min  
from 2 min

5. Mr. Ailing said on the same occasion that no serious topics had been discussed with His Royal Highness or with other members of the party, except that he had himself taken occasion to ask the Saudi Arabian Minister in London who would be signing lend-lease requisitions on behalf of Saudi Arabia. The Minister had said that he would consult His Royal Highness and let the State Department know. Mr. Ailing was at pains to say that this enquiry was not intended as a hint that Saudi Arabia should open a legation or establish a mission in Washington, which he agreed she could ill afford to do.

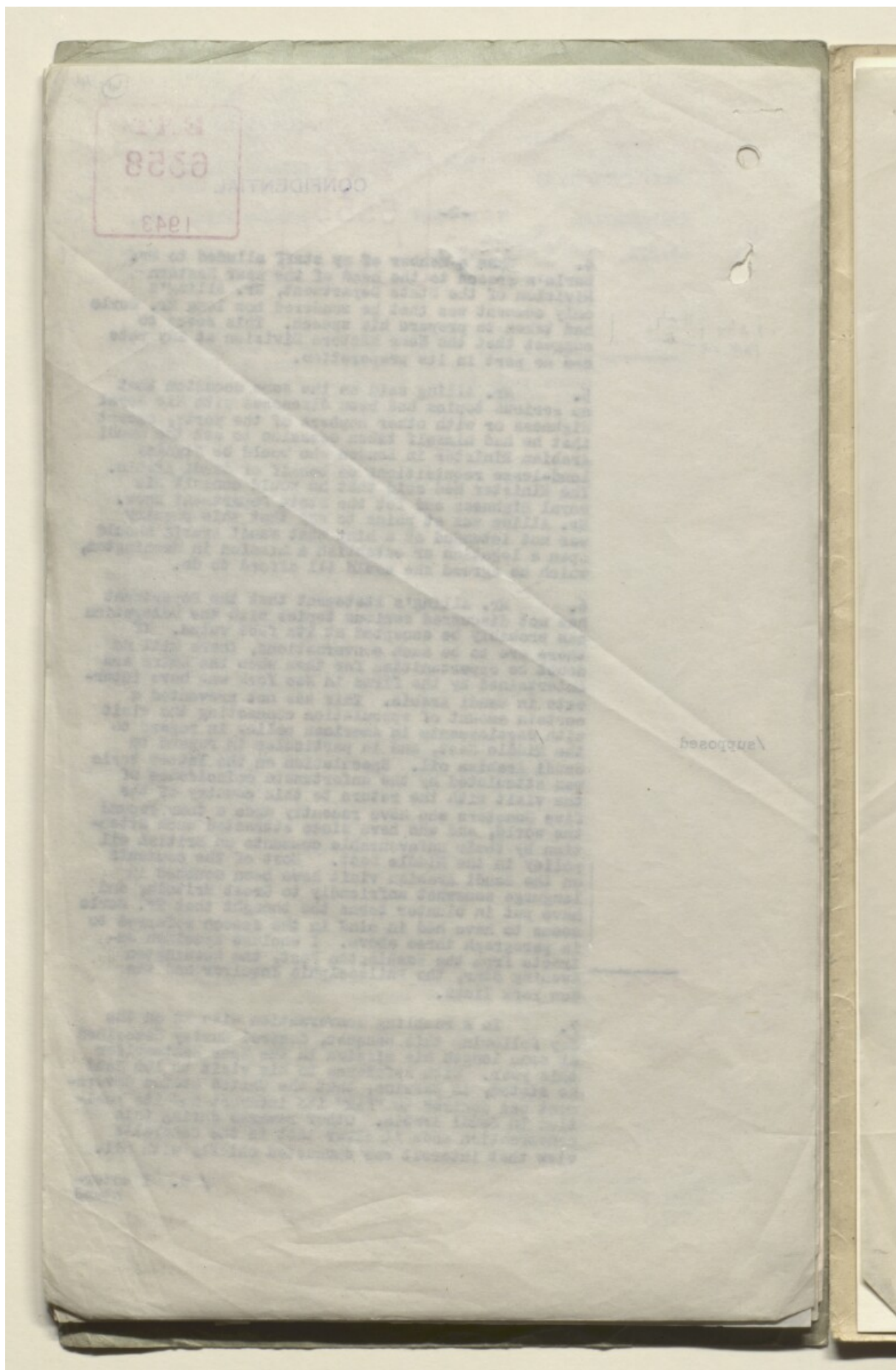
/supposed

6. Mr. Ailing's statement that the Department has not discussed serious topics with the Delegation can probably be accepted at its face value. If there are to be such conversations, there will no doubt be opportunities for them when the Bairs are entertained by the firms in New York who have interests in Saudi Arabia. This has not prevented a certain amount of speculation connecting the visit with developments in American policy in regard to the Middle East, and in particular in regard to Saudi Arabian oil. Speculation on the latter topic was stimulated by the unfortunate coincidence of the visit with the return to this country of the five Senators who have recently made a tour around the world, and who have since attracted much attention by their unfavourable comments on British oil policy in the Middle East. Most of the comments on the Saudi Arabian visit have been couched in language somewhat unfriendly to Great Britain, and have put in blunter terms the thought that Mr. Berle seems to have had in mind in the speech referred to in paragraph three above. I enclose specimen extracts from the Washington Post, the Washington Evening Star, the Philadelphia Inquirer and the New York Times.

7. In a rambling conversation with me on the day following this banquet, General Hurley described at some length his mission in the Near East earlier this year. With reference to his visit to Ibn Saud he stated, in passing, that the United States Government had desired to "fix" its interest and its position in Saudi Arabia. Other remarks during this conversation made it clear that in the General's view that interest was connected chiefly with oil.

/ 8. I understand







CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

8. I understand that American-Jewish circles are inclined privately to regard the visit as part of an alleged campaign by the State Department to discredit Zionism, but I have so far seen no public statement on these lines. An extract from the J.T.A. Bulletin alluding to this aspect of the visit is enclosed. I also attach a further extract from the Bulletin mentioning a press conference given by His Royal Highness. I have seen no other references to this.

9. Colonel Hopkins, whose name is well known to you, mentioned to me after the Secretary of State's dinner the question of Ibn Saud's attitude towards Palestine and the Jews. Speaking confidentially, he said that he rather feared there might be some misapprehension in London over the strength of the King's feelings against the Jews. This misapprehension, he thought, might have been caused by over-optimistic reports from Mr. Philby to the effect that Ibn Saud would be ready to meet Dr. Weizmann. Ibn Saud apparently gave Colonel Hopkins to understand that Mr. Philby had suggested such a meeting to him, at the same time offering him \$20,000,000 from the United States to make the suggestion less unpalatable. Ibn Saud had rejected the proposal with contempt, whereupon the offer had been raised to \$30,000,000. Ibn Saud had expressed to Colonel Hopkins his annoyance at such an insult, emphasizing at the same time that he would never give any support to the cause of the Zionists and indeed that he would lose all his influence and authority in the Arab world were he to do so. So injured had His Majesty felt that he had made no reply to this further offer, and it seemed possible that the fact that he had not taken the opportunity to state his anti-Zionist position had encouraged Mr. Philby to think that a meeting would not necessarily be refused. Colonel Hopkins said that he trusted that if misapprehension on this point persisted in London it would now be removed, for he feared it might lead to serious error. (It is not clear to me why it should be thought that any misapprehension exists in London on this point, since I see that in recent reports from His Majesty's Representative at Jeddah it is emphasized that Ibn Saud's attitude is such as Colonel Hopkins describes it.)

10. In further remarks Colonel Hopkins said that the British and American representatives at Jeddah worked very well together, that Ibn Saud was not above trying to play one off against the other but that neither was ready to play up to these attempts.

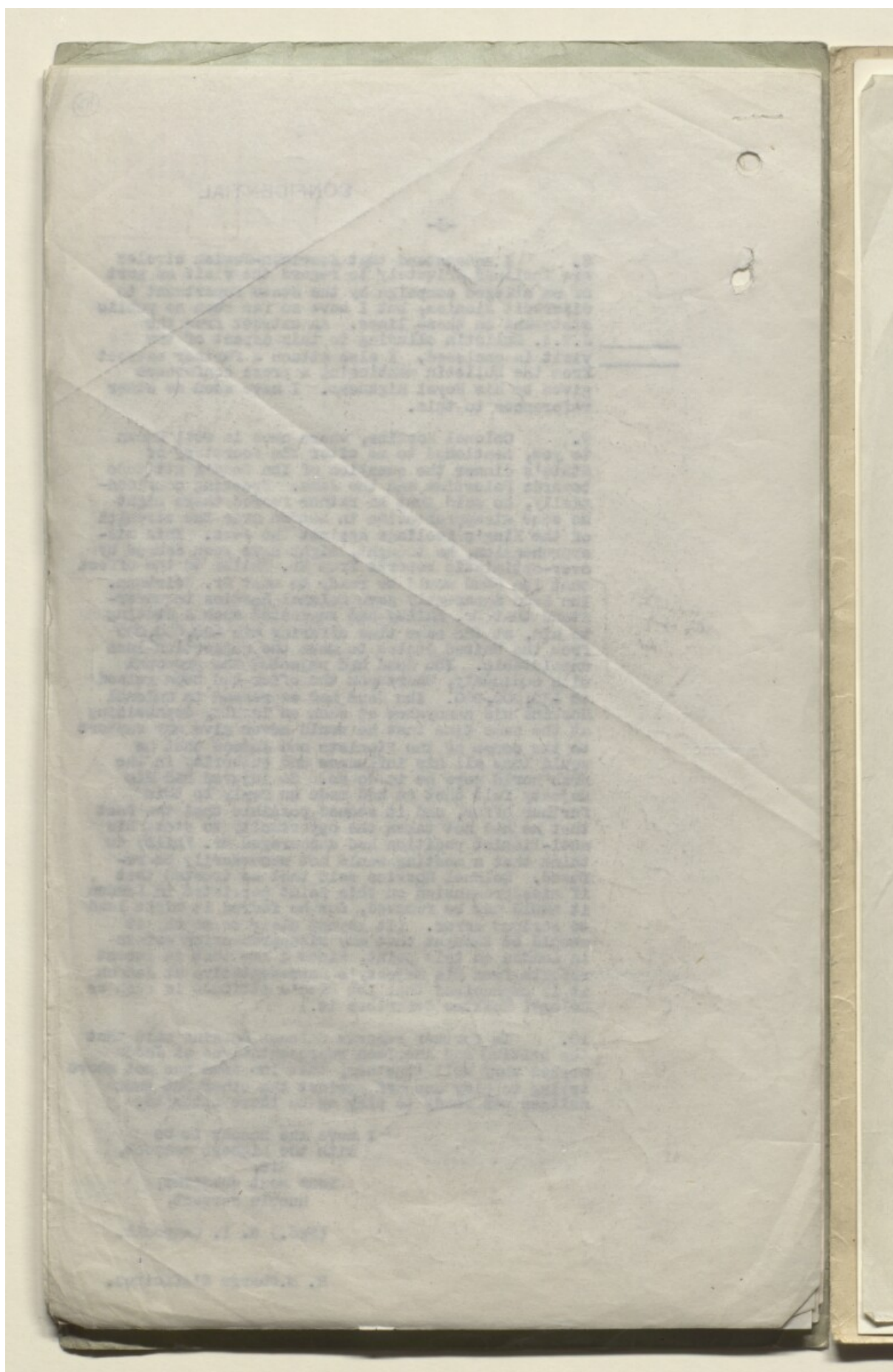
I have the honour to be  
with the highest respect,

Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
humble servant,

(Sgd.) R. I. Campbell.

R. M. Charge d'Affaires.









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2

E6026/158/25

With the Compliments  
of the  
Under Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs

INDEXED

SECRET

[Cover]

15-10-43

FILE COPY

7.4847

COU 6/57

India Office

EXT

5793

Ref: F.O. letter of June 3  
(E60927/296/9)

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Jordan.  
No. 419.  
8th October, 1943.

D. 4.00 p.m. 8th October, 1943.  
R. 1.25 a.m. 9th October, 1943.

-----

Ibn Saud states that United States Minister now in Riyadh is pressing for authority to establish Consular post at Dahran. Ibn Saud has refused but said that United States Government could appoint a Commercial Agent at that place if they desired.

2. He has instructed Feisal in the United States to inform the United States Government of his objection which he claims is supported by his people.

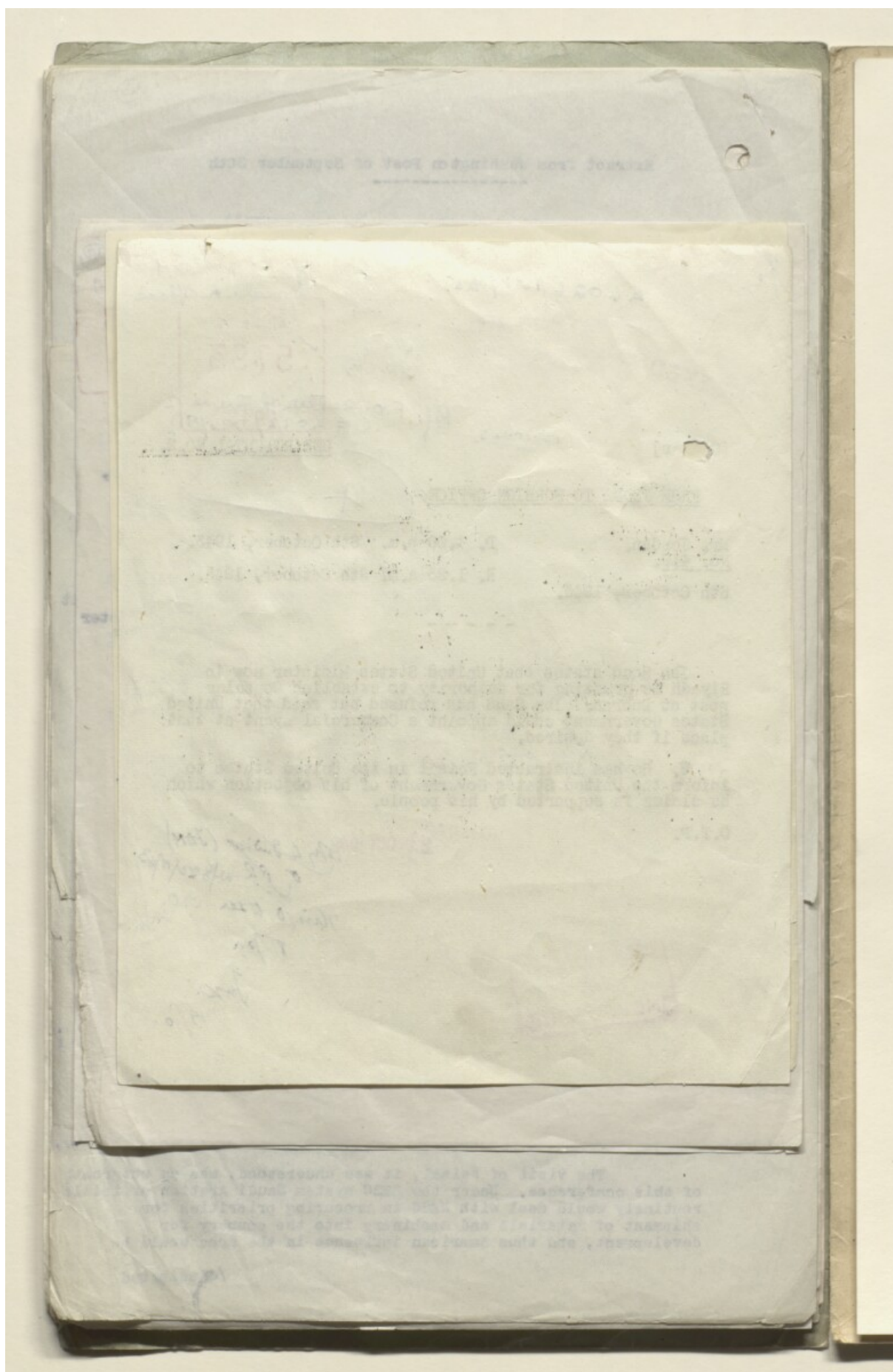
O.T.P.

21 OCT 1943

REGD. POL. DEPT.  
1 OCT 1943  
INDIA OFFICE

My L. Saud (JAM)  
to P.R. W.B. 22/10/43.  
Hind 0 L. 22/10.  
S/PA.  
JAM.  
19/10.







Mr. Harrison. I have not yet  
 to feel. and we. The tel. might go  
 by air mail to S/1. P.D. has.  
 Please see Jeddah tel. 419. ~~but~~ 19/1

It may be that the  
 proposal of the U.S. to  
 establish a Consular  
 post at Dhahran is the  
 result of having been refused  
 over Bahrain. The P.D. P.R.  
 suggested in that context  
 that there wd. be much  
 more reason for a post at  
 Dhahran, but we did not  
 mention this in replying  
 to the U.S. Ambassador.

I am not sure how  
 strong wd. be our objections  
 to a U.S. commercial  
 agency at Bahrain Dhahran,  
 but presumably we cannot  
 do anything about it anyway.  
 Wd. it suffice to send  
 a copy of the tel. to S/1  
 by air mail or send me



Telegraph it? It is of  
course ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~importance~~ <sup>importance</sup> relevant  
to the general question of  
U.S. interest in the area  
in connection with the  
gathering discussion with  
the U.S. on M.E. policy.

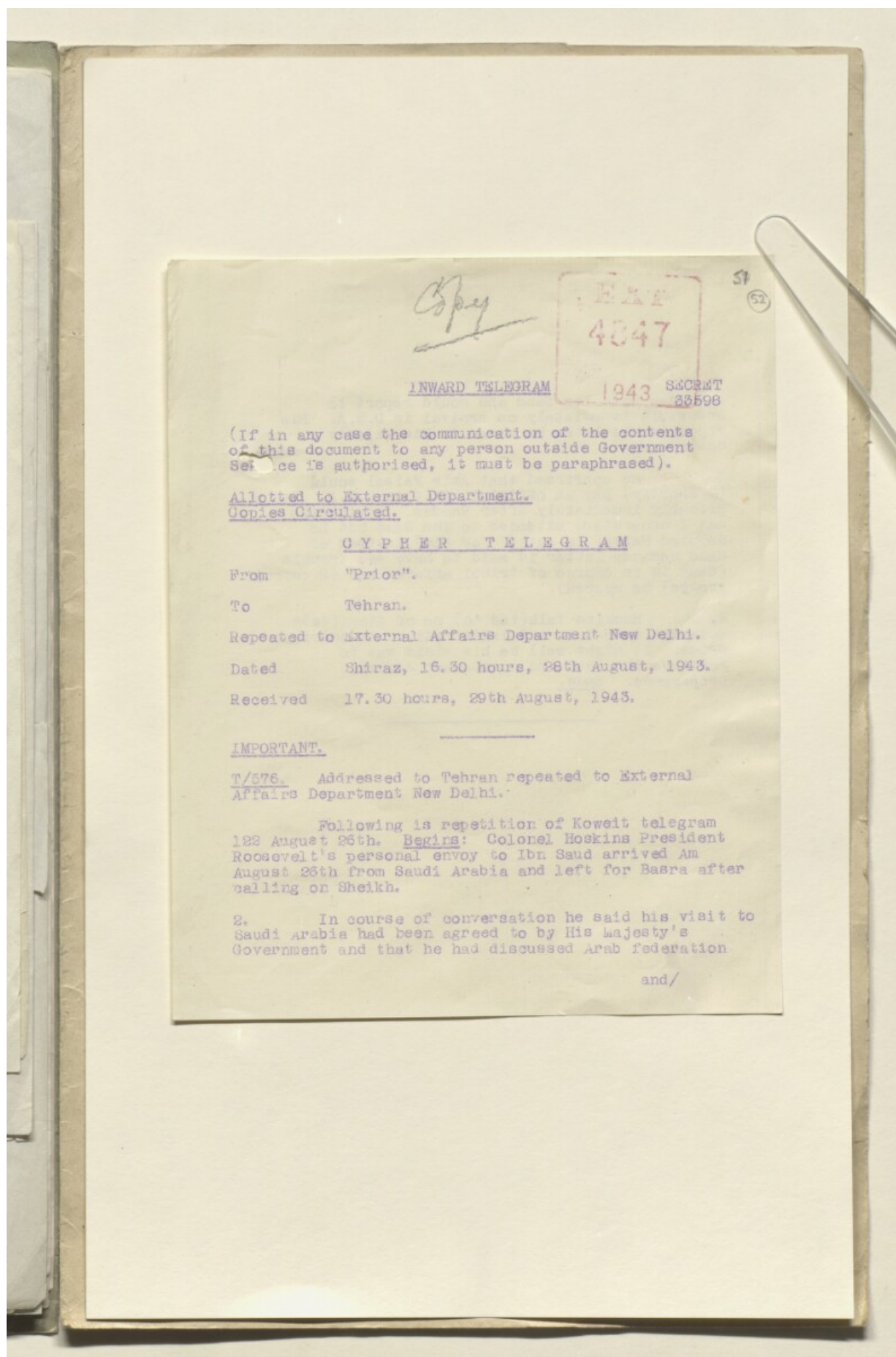
SMC  
18/10.

**DRAFTS**

Box No. \_\_\_\_\_

FROM  
POLITICAL AND SECRET DEPARTMENT  
TO—  
SIR R. I. R. GLANCY.  
SIR A. PARSONS.  
SIR H. WILLIAMSON.



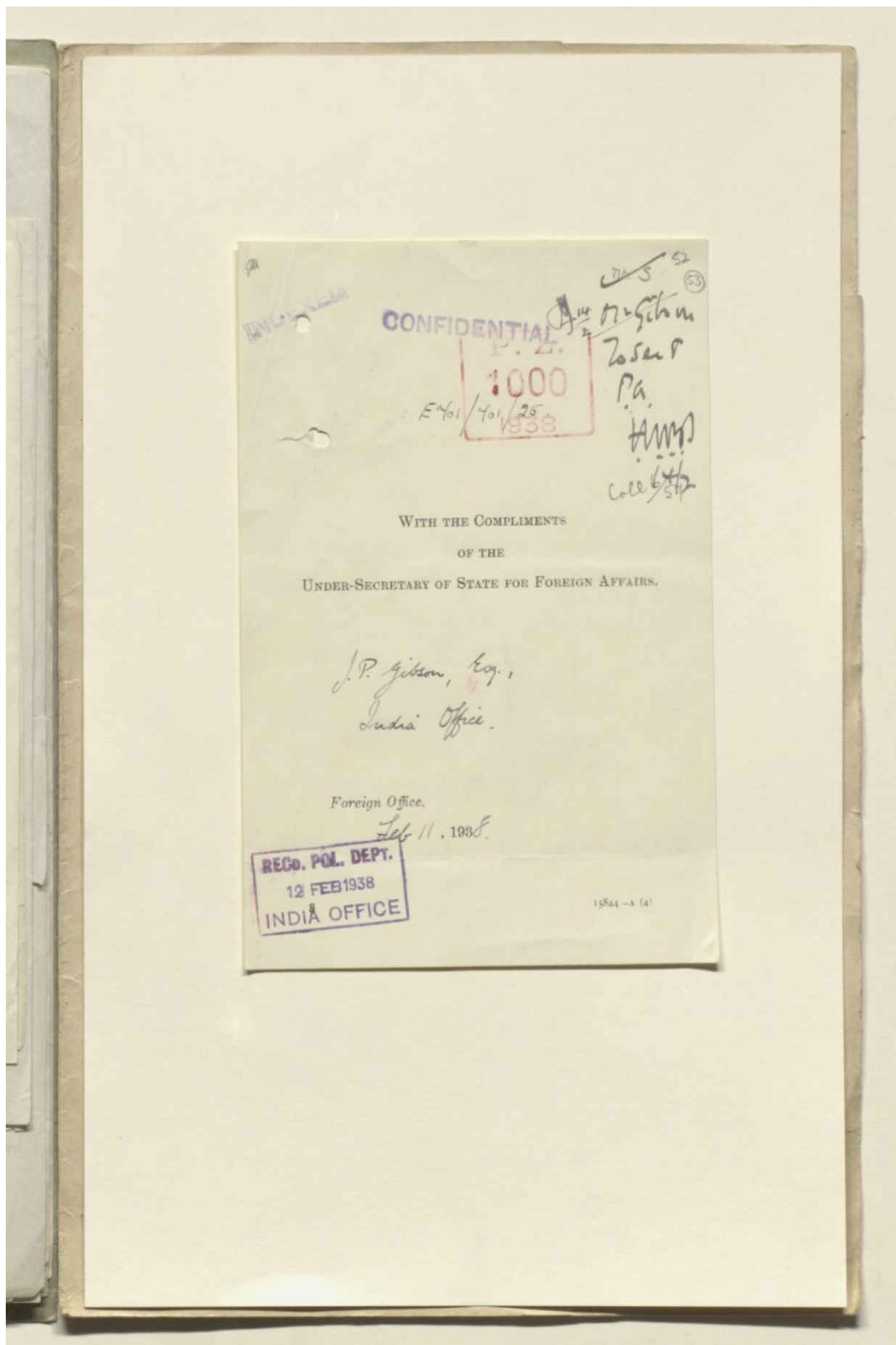




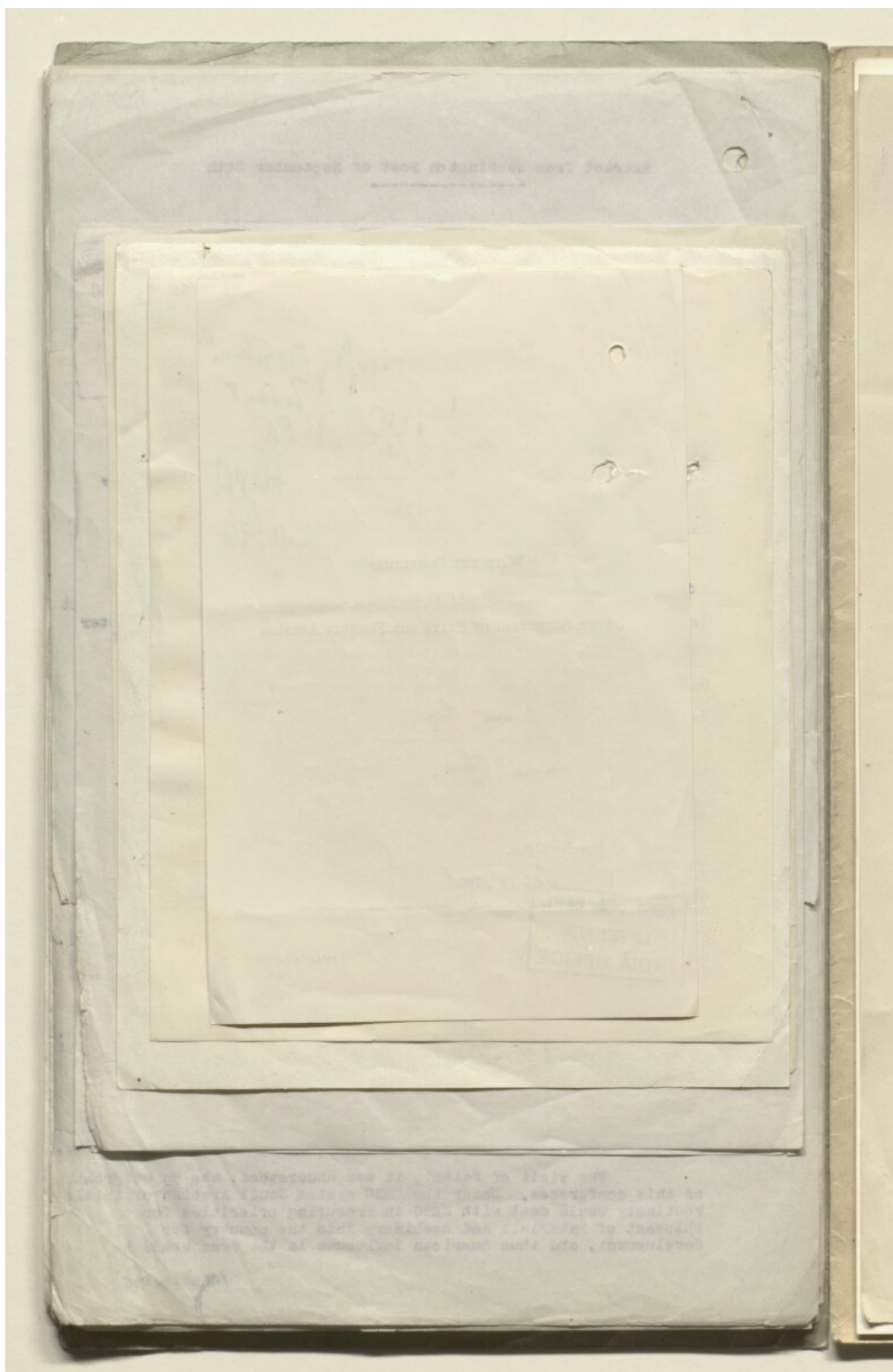
and Jews with Ibn Saud and would report to Roosevelt immediately on arrival in U.S.A. His report would later be shown to His Majesty's Government.

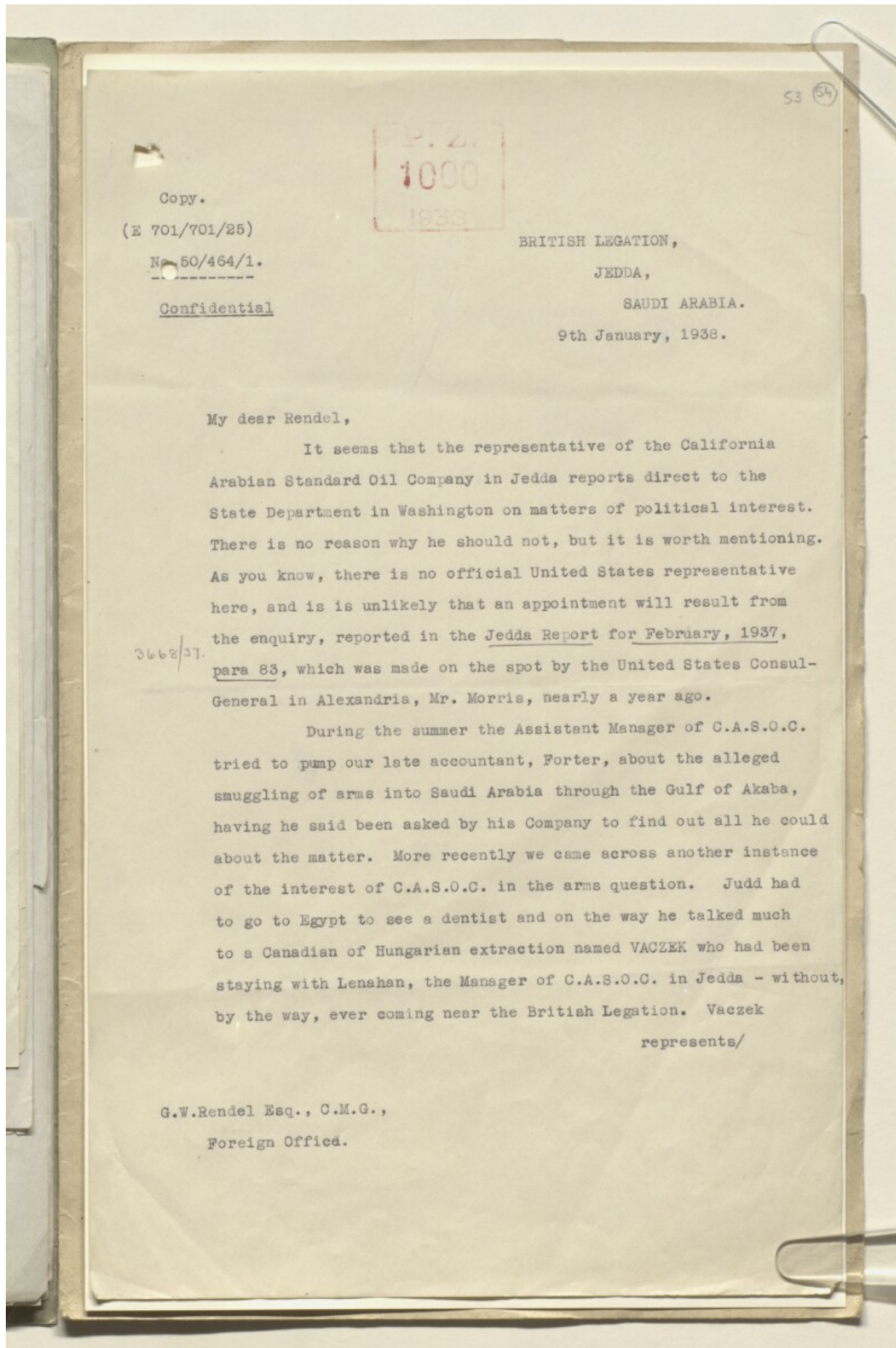
3. He confirmed that Amir Faisal would (? shortly) pay an official visit to U.S.A. probably immediately after Ramzan. Invitation was I understand extended to Ibn Saud but he deputed Faisal to act (? for him) instead of Saud because latter is said to have eye trouble (Saud is in charge of tribal affairs and (2 corrupt groups) be spared).

4. Hoskins talk(ed to) me of Zioni(?s)t movement in U.S.A. and indiscretions in American press. It might well be his visit was to reassure Ibn Saud and counteract Jewish propaganda. Ends.









Copy.  
(E 701/701/25)  
No 50/464/1.  
Confidential

P. 2.  
1000  
1933

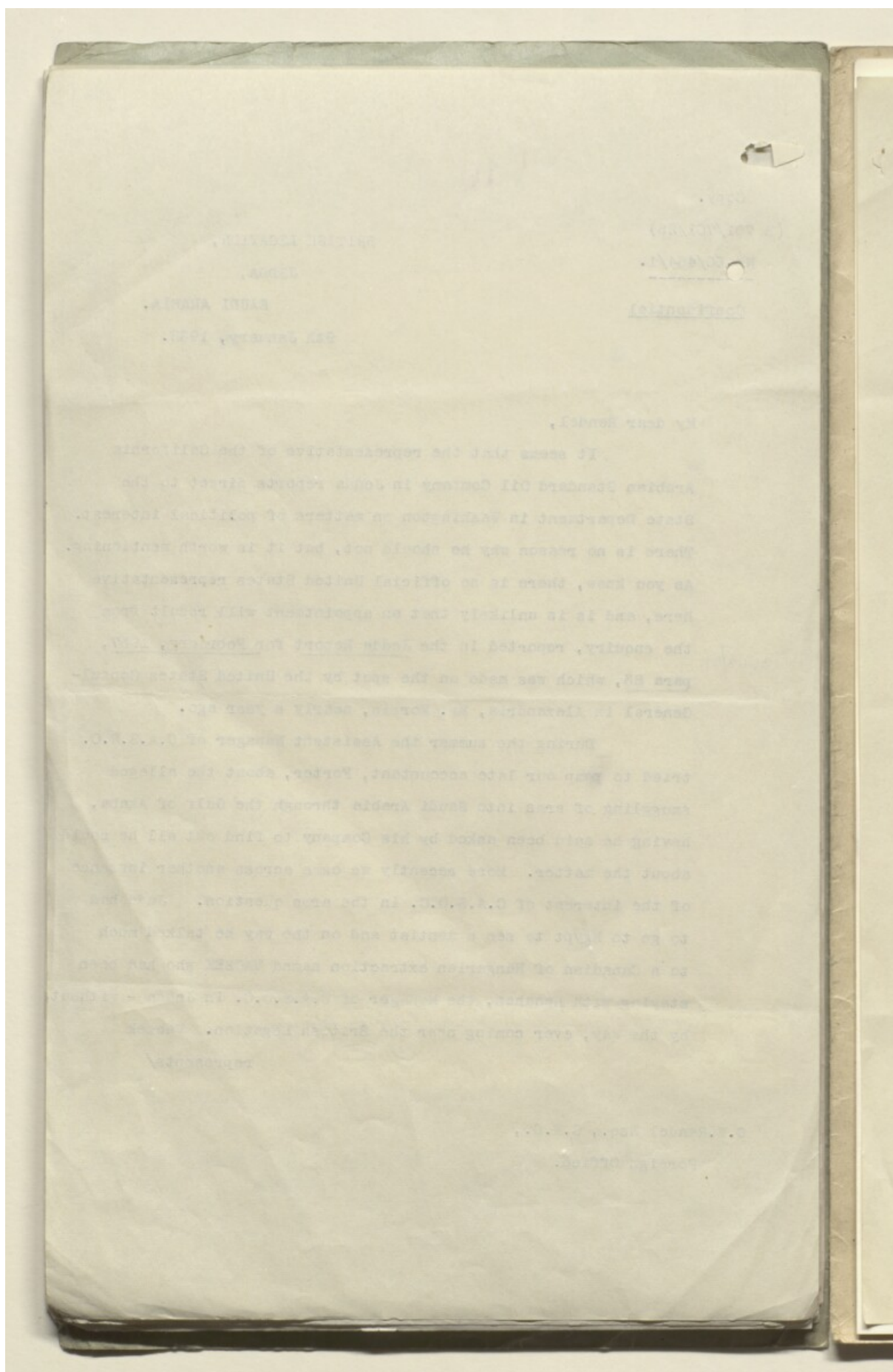
BRITISH LEGATION,  
JEDDA,  
SAUDI ARABIA.  
9th January, 1938.

My dear Rendel,

3668/37. It seems that the representative of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company in Jedda reports direct to the State Department in Washington on matters of political interest. There is no reason why he should not, but it is worth mentioning. As you know, there is no official United States representative here, and it is unlikely that an appointment will result from the enquiry, reported in the Jedda Report for February, 1937, para 83, which was made on the spot by the United States Consul-General in Alexandria, Mr. Morris, nearly a year ago.

During the summer the Assistant Manager of C.A.S.O.C. tried to pump our late accountant, Forter, about the alleged smuggling of arms into Saudi Arabia through the Gulf of Akaba, having he said been asked by his Company to find out all he could about the matter. More recently we came across another instance of the interest of C.A.S.O.C. in the arms question. Judd had to go to Egypt to see a dentist and on the way he talked much to a Canadian of Hungarian extraction named VACZEK who had been staying with Lenahan, the Manager of C.A.S.O.C. in Jedda - without, by the way, ever coming near the British Legation. Vaczek represents/

G.W. Rendel Esq., C.M.G.,  
Foreign Office.







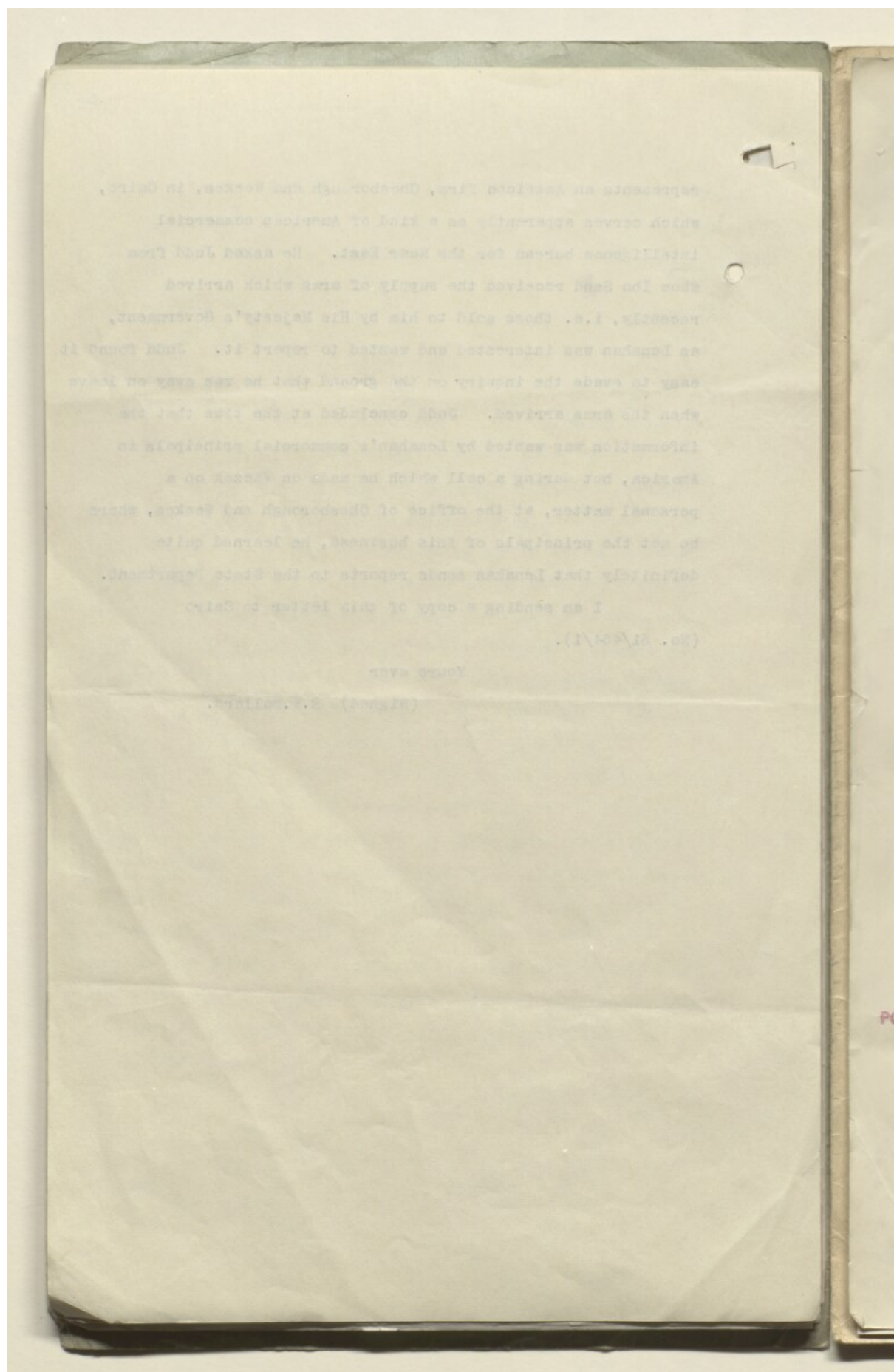
54 (55)

-represents an American firm, Chesborough and Weekes, in Cairo, which serves apparently as a kind of American commercial intelligence bureau for the Near East. He asked Judd from whom Ibn Saud received the supply of arms which arrived recently, i.e. those sold to him by His Majesty's Government, as Lenahan was interested and wanted to report it. Judd found it easy to evade the inquiry on the ground that he was away on leave when the arms arrived. Judd concluded at the time that the information was wanted by Lenahan's commercial principals in America, but during a call which he made on Vaczek on a personal matter, at the office of Chesborough and Weekes, where he met the principals of this business, he learned quite definitely that Lenahan sends reports to the State Department.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Cairo  
(No. 51/464/1).

Yours ever

(Signed) R.W.Bullard.





Notes.

Register No.  
P. Z.  
540/34

**Minute Paper.**

**SECRET.**  
**POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**

Dated 193  
Rec.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To			Saudi Relations with the U.S.A.
Under Secretary .....	7.2.	Jed.	
Secretary of State...			Provisional agreement in regard
Committee.....	8/2	✓	to Diplomatic and Consular
Under Secretary.....			Representation, Juridical Protection,
Secretary of State....			Commerce and Navigation.

Copy of to

FOR INFORMATION.

This agreement signed by the U.S. and Saudi Ministers in London follows naturally on the grant of an oil concession to the American Standard Oil Coy. of California in Haza. It now seems not unlikely in view of this agreement that diplomatic or consular representatives might before long be exchanged between the two countries.

Secy, E. & O. Dept.  
For information  
H. Bromberg  
26/1/34  
Gen. Hanks.  
Schubert 28/1/34

1743 1000 3.33

13 FEB 1934

P.T.O.





It may be of interest to compare Article 2 of the agreement, which deals with "personal status," with Art. 5 of the Treaty of Jeddah (page 1 in the attached volume). It will be seen that the U.S.A.-Saudi agreement provides for <sup>(unconditional)</sup> most-favoured-nation treatment in this respect as well as mutual application of the requirements of international law, whilst Art. 5 of the Treaty of Jeddah merely provides for the <sup>latter.</sup> ~~application of the principles~~ The Saudi Treaties with Italy & Turkey also provide for m.f.n. treatment in this respect, subject in the case of Italy to reciprocity. In practice it seems unlikely that the absence of a m.f.n. clause from the British Treaty will <sup>in itself</sup> affect British nationals prejudicially. There are a number of British protected persons <sup>resident</sup> in the Hejaz and probably very few <sup>U.S.</sup> Italian or Turkish residents; a certain number of U.S. subjects will no doubt be employed in Haza in connexion with the oil concession.

There are of course at times large numbers of British subjects visiting the Hejaz as pilgrims. But we have I think experienced no serious difficulties with the Saudis over these questions in the past. The point is one for consideration if (as we hope will not be the case) the Saudis exercise their right this year to denounce the Treaty of Jeddah or an instrument to replace it has to be negotiated.

E. A. Hattaway  
7.11.34

POLITICAL COMMITTEE  
15 FEB 1934

W. H. 13/2



20

**INDEXED**

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
No. E 7725 1749/25.  
and address—not to any person by name, but to—  
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

**P. Z.**  
**540**  
**1934**

*Bushin direct (Ref for Jeddah) India 50 57 MC*

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for India and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,  
22 Jan, 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
H.M. Representative Jeddah no 330 of 12 <sup>th</sup> Nov. — Jeddah no 332 of 14 <sup>th</sup> Dec.	Saudi - U.S. provisional agreement.

**ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER**  
**NO. 4** **25 JAN. 1934**  
**FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND**  
**SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE**

Similar letter sent to C.O.  
BoT.  
P.O.T.

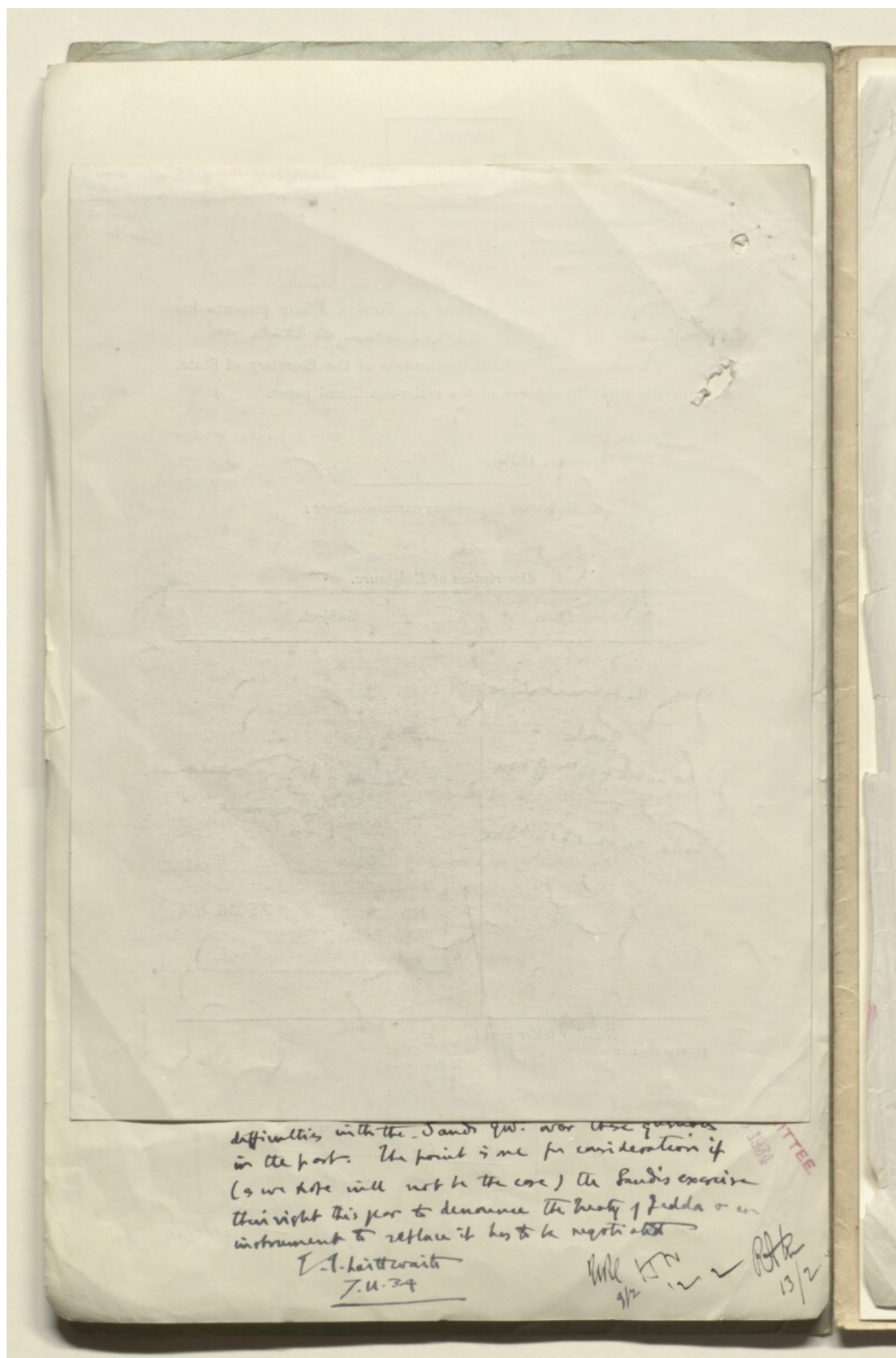
14-6130 8931 (2)

*30 37/31 file*

*INDIA OFFICE*

*13/2*









COPY.

(E 7491/7491/25).

No. 330.

(219/2723/2).



57 (2)

British Legation,

Jedda.

12th November 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the translation of a brief announcement which appeared in the "Umm-al-Qura" of the 10th November, according to which diplomatic notes, relating to commerce, shipping, etc., were signed on the 7th November last in London by the United States Ambassador and the Sa'udi Arab Minister, on behalf of their respective Governments.

2. This perhaps follows as a natural consequence upon the grant of the Hasa Oil Concession to an American Company. It would be of interest to know more exactly the provisions of the notes which have now been signed and I should be grateful if copies could be sent to me, should they be procurable.

3. I am sending copies of this despatch and its enclosure to The Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Department of Overseas Trade and to The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

I have, etc.

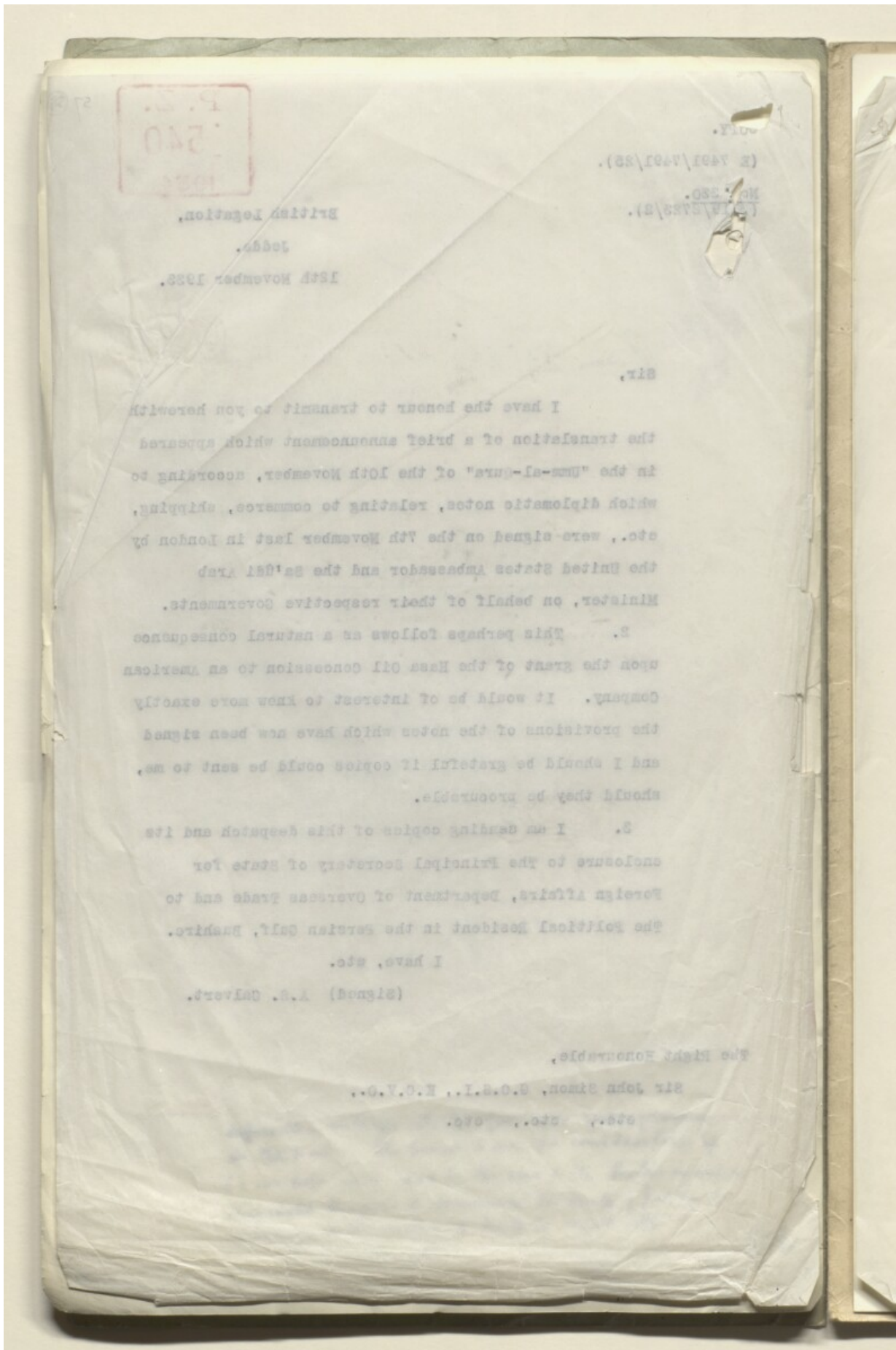
(signed) A.S. Calvert.

The Right Honourable,

Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,

etc., etc., etc.

115/132





(59) 58

Enclosure to Jedda despatch No.330 to Foreign Office -12/11/33.

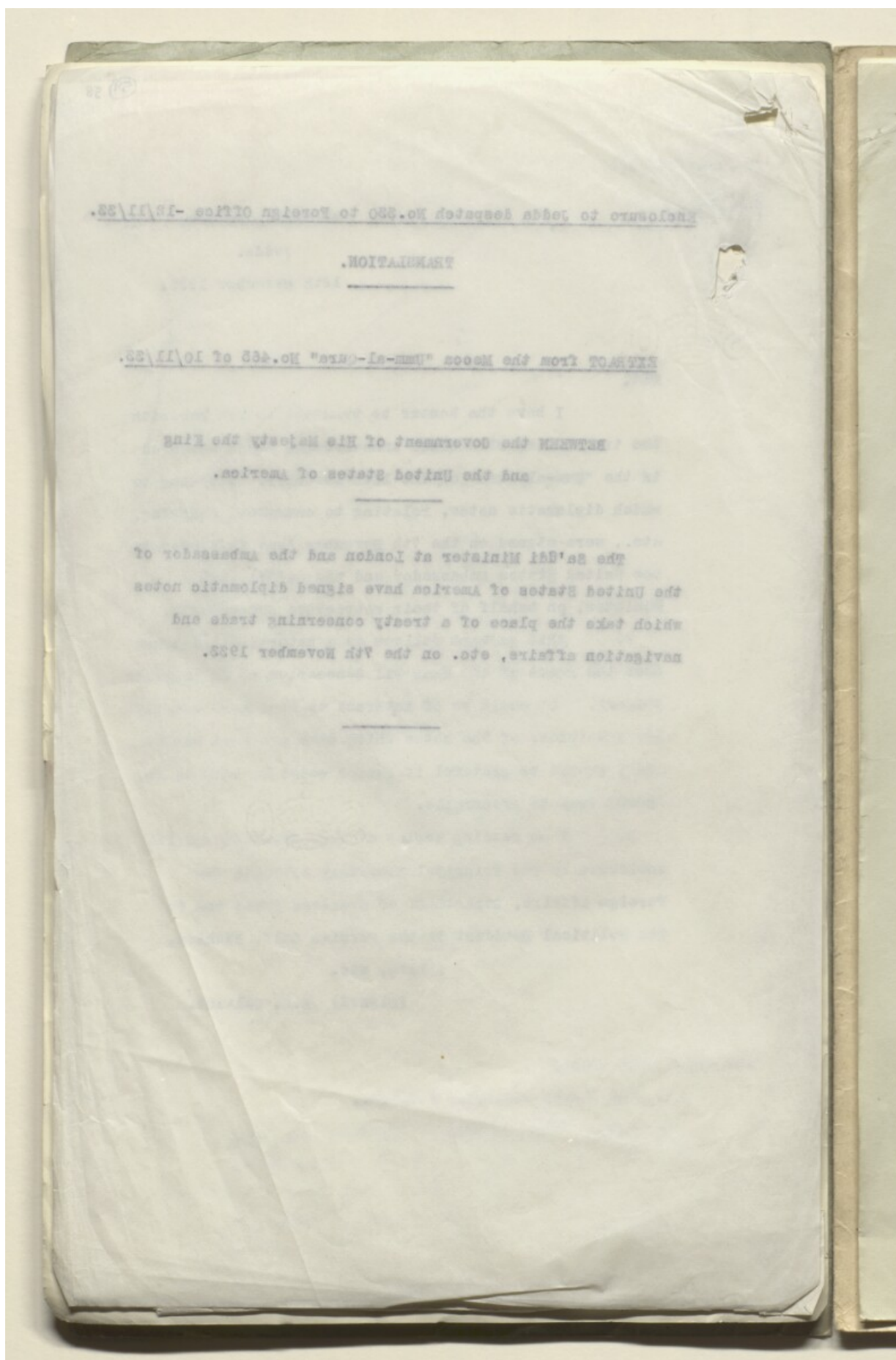
TRANSLATION.

EXTRACT from the Mecca "Umm-al-Qura" No.465 of 10/11/33.

BETWEEN the Government of His Majesty the King  
and the United States of America.

The Sa'udi Minister at London and the Ambassador of  
the United States of America have signed diplomatic notes  
which take the place of a treaty concerning trade and  
navigation affairs, etc. on the 7th November 1933.







THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

EASTERN (ARABIA).

December 14, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 3.

E 7725/7491/25]

No. 1.

1934

*Sir John Simon to Sir A. Ryan (Jedda).*

(No. 332.)

*Foreign Office, December 14, 1933.*

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Calvert's despatch No. 330 of the 12th November, I transmit to you the accompanying copy of a provisional agreement relating to commerce, shipping, &c., which was signed on the 7th November last in London by the United States Ambassador and the Saudi Arabian Minister on behalf of their respective Governments.

2. This copy has been obtained from the Saudi Arabian Minister in London, who stated that the agreement was not confidential and would eventually be published both in Saudi Arabia and in the United States.

3. A copy of this despatch is being sent to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

I am, &c.

JOHN SIMON.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Provisional Agreement between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in regard to Diplomatic and Consular Representation, Juridical Protection, Commerce and Navigation.*

THE undersigned, the Hon. Robert Worth Bingham, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at London, and Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at London, desiring to confirm and make a record of the understanding which they have reached in the course of recent conversations in the names of their respective Governments in regard to diplomatic and consular representation, juridical protection, commerce and navigation, have signed this provisional agreement:—

#### ARTICLE 1.

The diplomatic representatives of each country shall enjoy in the territories of the other the privileges and immunities derived from generally recognised international law. The consular representatives of each country, duly provided with exequatur, will be permitted to reside in the territories of the other in the places wherein consular representatives are by local laws permitted to reside; they shall enjoy the honorary privileges and the immunities accorded to such officers by general international usage; and they shall not be treated in a manner less favourable than similar officers of any other foreign country.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Subjects of His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the United States of America, its territories and possessions, and nationals of the United States of America, its territories and possessions, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, shall be received and treated in accordance with the requirements and practices of generally recognised international law. In respect of their persons, possessions and rights, they shall enjoy the fullest protection of the laws and authorities of the country, and they shall not be treated in regard to their persons in any manner less favourable than the nationals of any other foreign country.

[991 o—3]





## ARTICLE 3.

In respect of import, export and other duties and charges affecting commerce and navigation, as well as in respect of transit, warehousing, and other facilities, the United States of America, its territories and possessions, will accord to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will accord to the United States of America, its territories and possessions, unconditional most favoured-nation treatment. Every concession with respect to any duty, charge or regulation affecting commerce or navigation now accorded or that may hereafter be accorded by the United States of America, its territories and possessions, or by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to any foreign country will become immediately applicable without request and without compensation to the commerce and navigation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and of the United States of America, its territories and possessions, respectively.

## ARTICLE 4.

The stipulations of this agreement shall not extend to the treatment which is accorded by the United States of America to the commerce of Cuba under the provisions of the Commercial Convention concluded between the United States and Cuba on the 11th December, 1902, or the provisions of any other commercial convention which hereafter may be concluded between the United States of America and Cuba. Such stipulations, moreover, shall not extend to the treatment which is accorded to the commerce between the United States of America and the Panamá Canal Zone or any of the dependencies of the United States of America or to the commerce of the dependencies of the United States of America with one another under existing or future laws.

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as a limitation of the right of either Government to impose, on such terms as it may see fit, prohibitions or restrictions of a sanitary character designed to protect human, animal or plant life, or regulations for the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to affect existing statutes of either country in relation to the immigration of aliens or the right of either Government to enact such statutes.

## ARTICLE 5.

The present stipulations shall become operative on the day of signature hereof and shall remain respectively in effect until the entry in force of a definitive treaty of commerce and navigation, or until thirty days after notice of their termination shall have been given by the Government of either country, but, should the Government of the United States of America be prevented by future action of its Legislature from carrying out the terms of these stipulations, the obligations thereof shall thereupon lapse.

## ARTICLE 6.

The English and Arabic texts of the present agreement shall be of equal validity.

Signed at London, this 7th day of November, 1933.

(Seal)

(Seal)





Notes.

Minute Paper.

Register No.  
P.2  
3032/31

**SECRET.**  
**POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**

Dated 13 . 5 . 1931.  
Rec. 14

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To		
Under Secretary .....		Relations of the U.S.A.
Secretary of State...		with the Hejaz.
Committee..... 16. 5. 1931		Recognition of Ibn Saud.
Under Secretary....		
Secretary of State...		

Copy of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

FOR INFORMATION.

The U.S. Ambassador formally notified the Minister of the Hejaz & Nejd in London on May 2<sup>nd</sup> that the U.S. Govt. officially recognised King Ibn Saud.

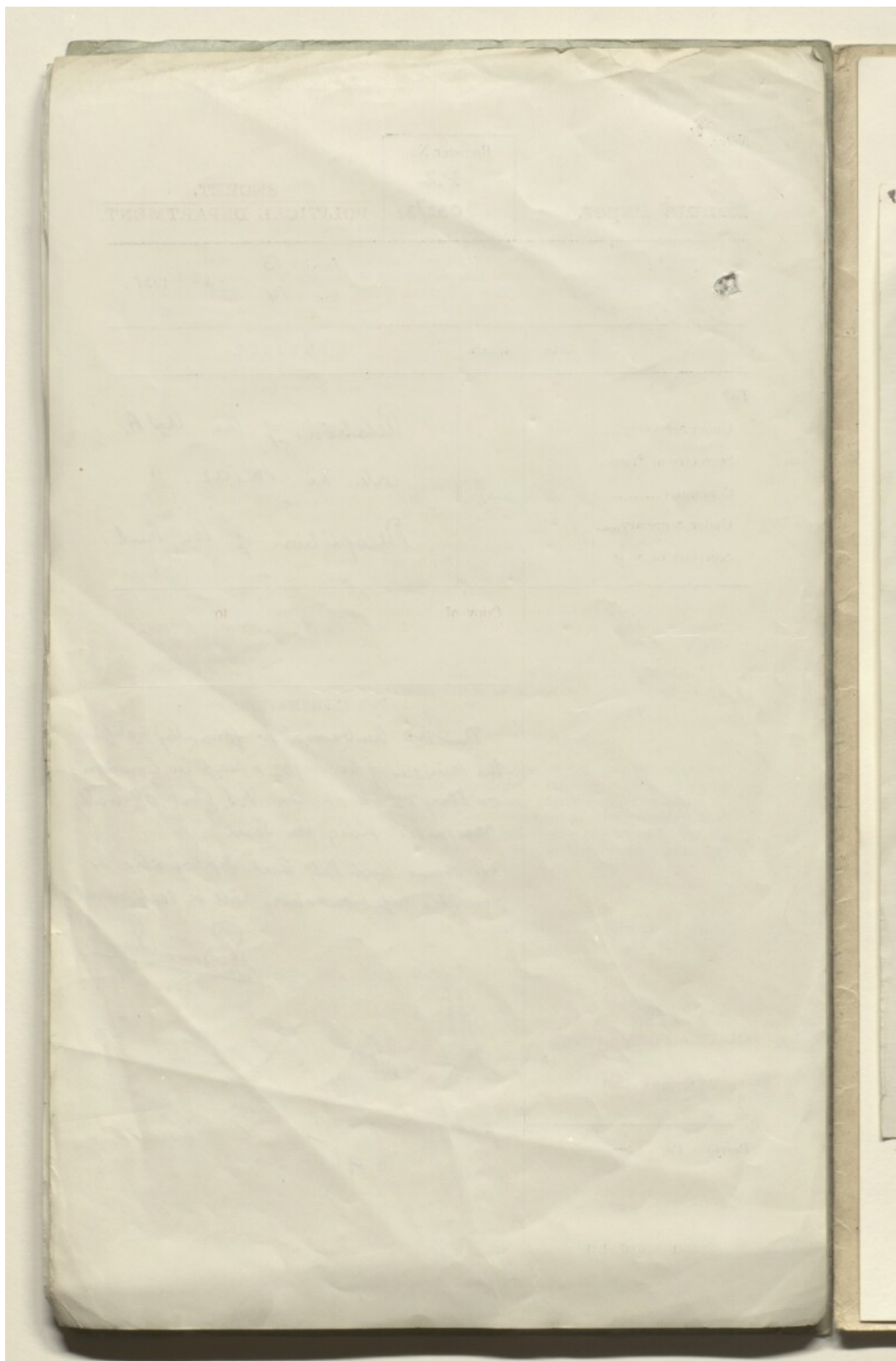
It seems unlikely that diplomatic or consular representatives will be exchanged.

*[Signature]*  
16. 5. 31

SEEN  
POLITICAL COMMITTEE.  
19 MAY 1931

Previous Papers:—

5041 2000 131





**INDEXED**

In any further communication on this subject please quote  
 No. *62421/1110/25*  
 and address—not to any person by name, but to—  
 "The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

**3032**  
**1931**

*62 61*  
*Indis*  
*by D*

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his  
 compliments to *the Under-Secretary of State for*  
*India* and, by direction of the Secretary of State,  
 transmits herewith cop 1/2 of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,  
*15th May*, 1931.

Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>To</i> <i>Am. Representatives,</i> <i>Washington no. 648</i> <i>Jeddah no. 185</i> <i>9th May</i>	<i>Recognition of King Ibn Saud</i> <i>by United States Government.</i>

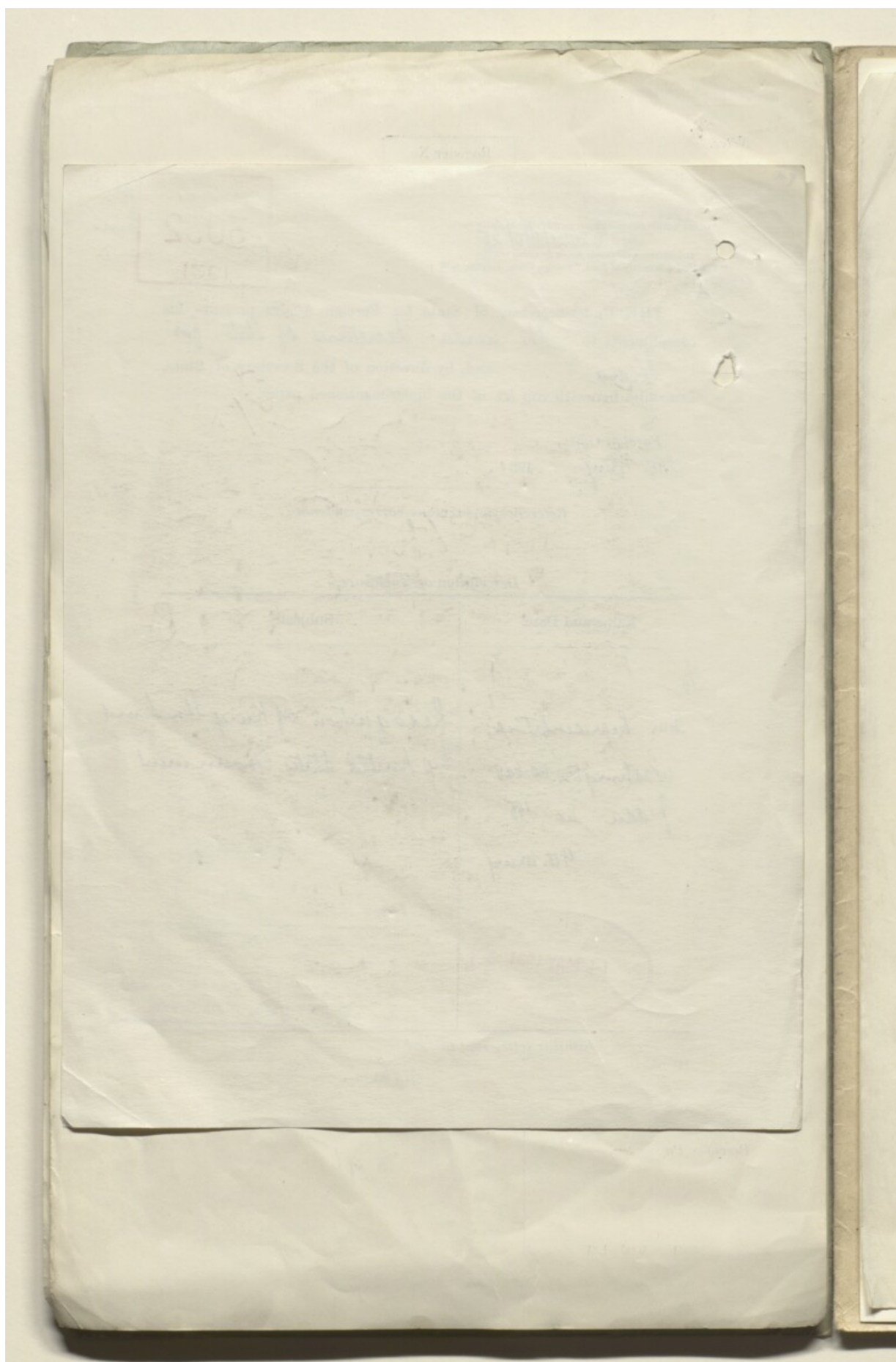
**RECEIVED**  
**14 MAY 1931**

**ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER**  
**NO. 221** **21 MAY 1931**  
**FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND**  
**SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE**

Similar letter sent to *60.*  
*air mail*

14-5180 (2)







No. 648

(S 2421/1110/25)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.12.

9th May, 1931.

3032

1931

Sir,

I have to inform you that a member of the United States Embassy in London called at this Department on May 7th in order to convey the information that, under instructions from the State Department, the United States Ambassador had, on May 2nd, formally notified the Minister of the Hejaz and Nejd that the United States Government officially recognised King Ibn Saud.

2. The United States Embassy had no information as to whether the United States Government proposed to send a Diplomatic or Consular officer to Jeddah, but appeared to consider it unlikely that any such step would be taken in the immediate future.

3. A similar despatch is being addressed to His Majesty's Minister at Jeddah.

I am, with great truth,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

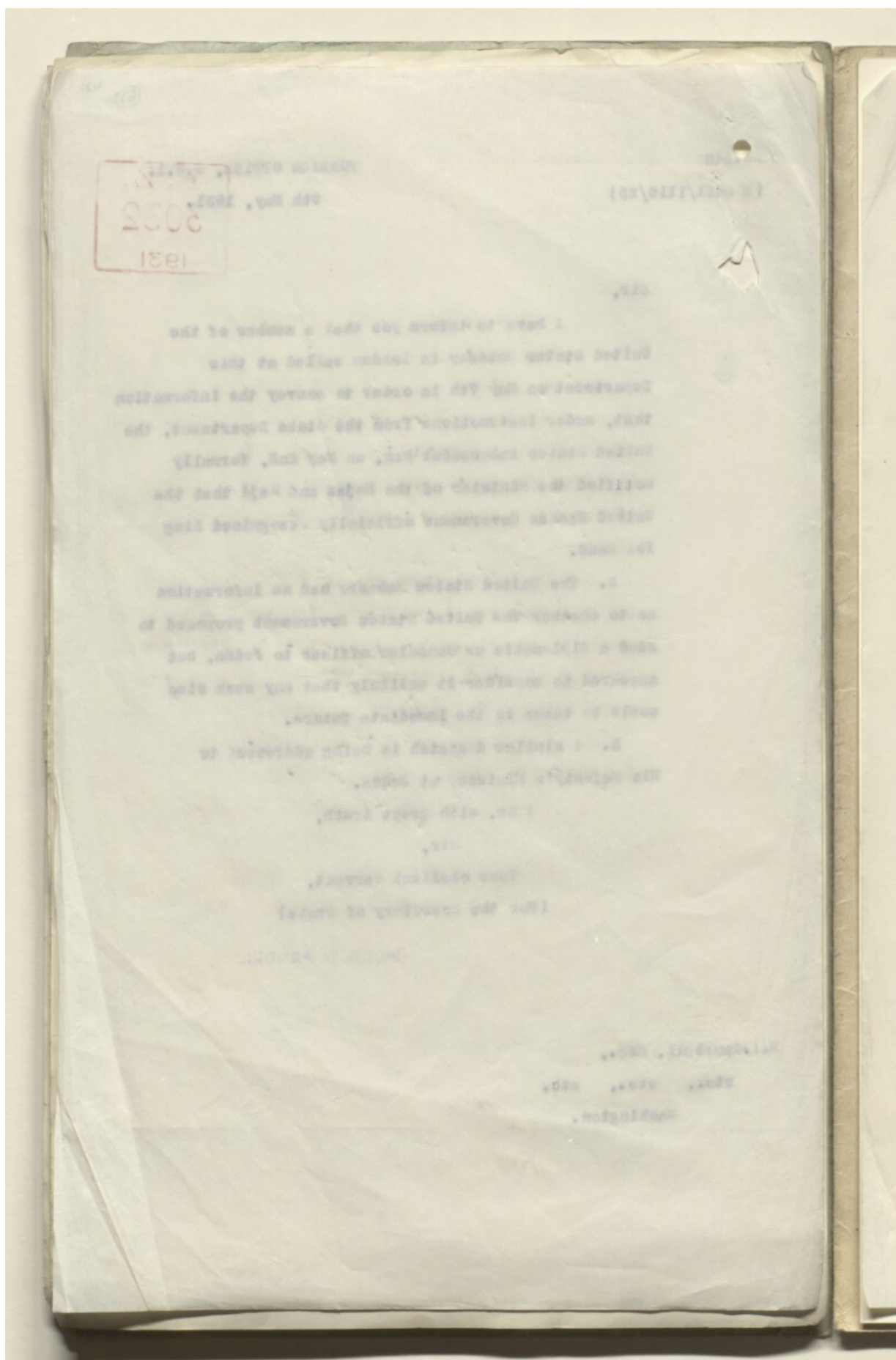
(For the Secretary of State)

(Sd.) G. W. RENDLE

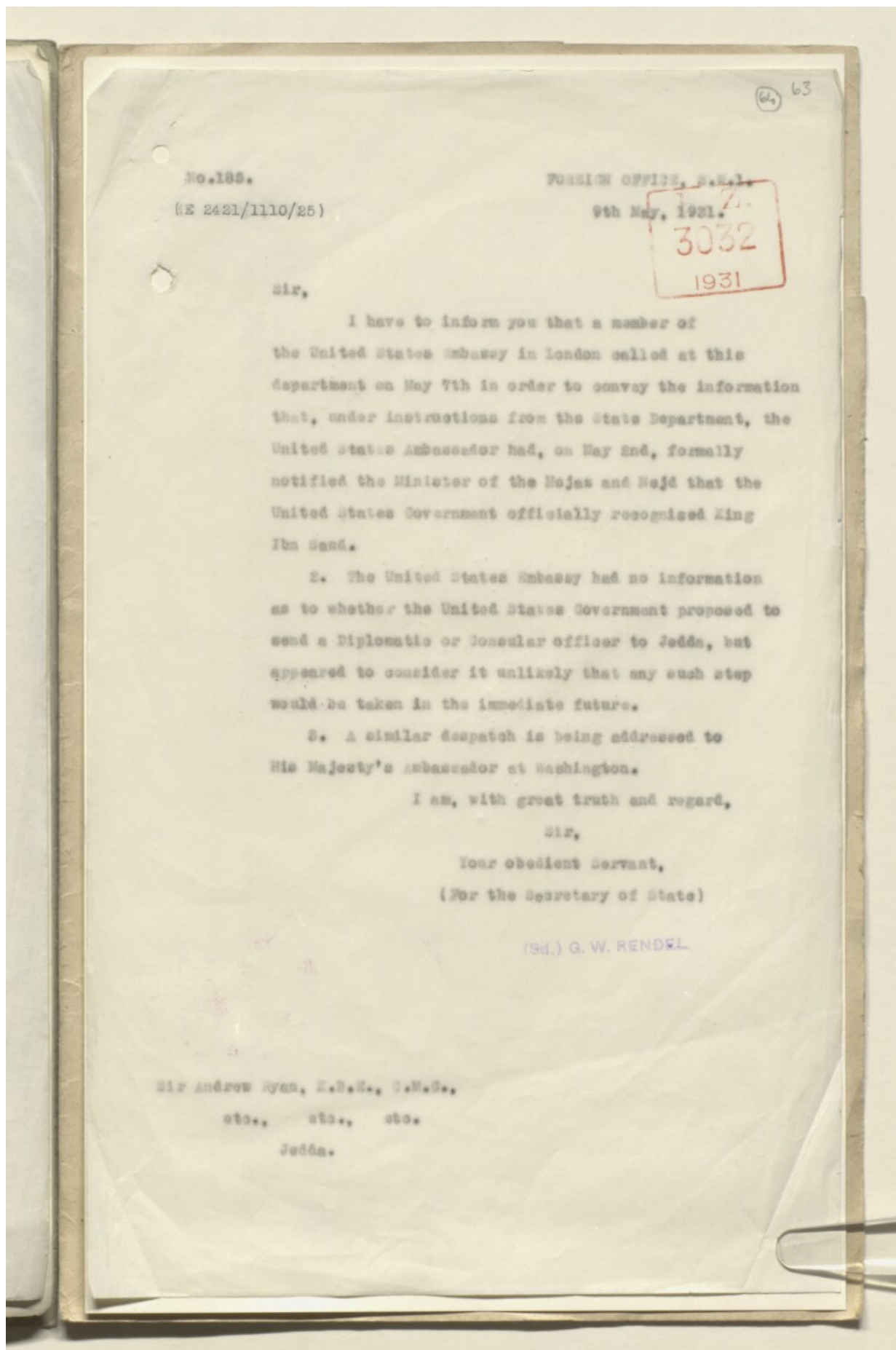
R. I. Campbell, Esq.,

etc., etc., etc.

Washington.







No. 185.

(E 2421/1110/25)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.E.1.

9th May, 1931.

3032

1931

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I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

(Sd.) G. W. RENDEL.

Sir Andrew Ryan, K.C.B., C.M.G.,

etc., etc., etc.

Jeddah.

